

W
396

PF 600485	V1	PF 600485
HISTORICAL		
N. A. J. O. C. K. S.,		
HELD H/R2B		
FILE CLOSED		
S Form 924A		

Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	o.	Star Designation	Date
	PA	21 JAN 1974			
	PA	28 JAN 1976			
	PA	2 FEB 1976			
	HS	11 SEP 1986			
	R2B	1/12/98			
	PA				
	RM5x	8/8/00			

PF600485/V1

KV2/279

S Form 960

940939 MB 50 15/73

S Form 238

Y FILE

THIS FILE WHEN IN TRANSIT
MUST BE IN A CLOSED
ENVELOPE, ADDRESSED PER-
SONALLY TO THE OFFICER.

HELD by R.5

The file should be passed for P.A. to R.5.

LIMITED CIRCULATION

Please refer to S. Form 239 before
sending this file to another Section.

S Form 238B

PF 600485	FILE CLOSED	V1
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PRO CHECKLIST

FILE REF

REPAIRS & ATTACHMENTS

PF600485/v1

most pages need the holes re-enforcing

MINUTE SHEETS OLD SELO TAPE

3A. TAPE ON BACK.

ENVELOPE NEXT TO 18A TORN

92A.

93A OLD SELO TAPE

129A. P 24 - OLD SELO TAPE ON BACK

Register No. P.F. 600,485

Minute Sheet No. 1.

1.

30.9.44. CSDIC(UK) report on NAUJOCKS

1a.

2.

13.10.44 Extract from Interim report on Fritz Wilhelm LORENZ @
LECLERCQ, Francois, mentioning NAUJOCKS.

2a

3.

*Det authority**R8/ERD**18.11.60*
JR5.

23.10.44. Field telegram re NAUJOCKS and L.U.

3a.

4.

~~23.10.44. Telegram to the field in reply to 3a.~~

4a.

Det 18.11.60.

5.

24.10.44. Field telegram further to 3a.

5a.

6.

24.10.44. Telegram to the field giving previous information re
NAUJOCKS and GEOTTSCH

6a.

7.

25.10.44. Field telegram in reply to 4a.

7a.

This file is of Historical interest. Microfilming action has not
been taken as the contents are not suitable.

9.

Undated Field telegram re NAUJOCKS' implication in the STEPHENS/BEST case at Venice

9a

Wt. 29149/3532 200m 9/43 KJL/1191/8 28/3

[P.T. Over.]

10¹

27.10.44. From the War Room re Dr Otto SNANN

10y

27.10.44. From the War Room enclosing papers re NAUJOCKS.

10z.

~~27.10.44. Incoming cable re NAUJOCKS.~~~~Det 18.11.60~~~~10a.~~

31.10.44. Note to B.1.B. from A.D.B. re NAUJOCKS

10b.

11.

~~3.11.44. To Camp 020 enclosing Look Up Summary~~~~11a~~

12.

3.11.44. To Camp 020 re traces of GOETTSCHE.

12a.

13.

[Undated. Incoming cable re NAUJOCKS] *Filed in ERROR. copy of 13a.*
9a.

14.

3.11.44. From Camp 020 returning SF 52/ Balkans/1

14a.

15.

3.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing photographs of NAUJOCKS.

15a.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

16.

~~2.11.44.~~ Night Duty Message Report re NAUJOCKS.

16a.

17.

~~11.44.~~ Night Duty Officers Report re NAUJOCKS.*Det 18.11.60*

17a

18.

4.11.44. FrommCamp 020 enclosing list of property belonging to NAUJOCKS.

18a

19.

~~4.11.44.~~ From Camp 020 enclosing papers re NAUJOCKS.*Det: 18.11.60*

19a.

4.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing pepers re NAUJOCKS and extract made from Minute of SF.52/Balkans /1

19b.

20.

Det : 18-11-62

~~5.11.44. To Major Stephens War Room re Colonel Christie of the Runcimen Mission 20a.~~

21.

8.11.44. From Camp 020 re NAUJOCKS. 21a.

22.

8.11.44. B.1.B. Note re Interrogation and following arrangements re NAUJOCKS. 22a

23.

8.11.44. From Camp 020 forwarding Information given by NAUJOCKS 23a.

24.

8.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing copy of Intelligence Property Minute Sheet on NAUJOCKS. 24a,

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

25.

8.11.44. To SHAEF enclosing Way Bill for Transfer of NAUJOCKS to U.K. for Interrogation 25a

26.

9.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing certificate of Health for NAUJOCKS. 26a

9.11.44. Extract from Mareel Field Interrogation Report mentioning NAUJOCKS. 26b
Def 18.11.60

FILE.

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MINUTE SHEET.

Reference PF.600. 485 V.2.

(Last serial in vol I at 26a dated 9.11.44)

27.

10.11.44. From the Foreign Office with request for result on the Interrogation of NAUJOCKS. 27z.

13.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing list of names and addresses extracted from the property of NAUJOCKS. 27a

28.

15.11.44. To the War Room re alleged mission of NAUJOCKS and his desire to contact Colonel CHRISTIE. 28a.

16.11.44. From SHAEF enclosing certificate for NAUJOCKS to be brought to the U.K. from Europe. 28b

29.

17.11.44. To Camp 020 enclosing Summary of Traces on NAUJOCKS. 29a.

30.

21.11.44. B.3.B note to B.1.b. re NAUJOCKS and the Austrian Resistance Movement. 30a.

31.

22.11.44. Note re NAUJOCKS and his association with Captain CHRISTIE 31a

32.

Def 18.11.60
~~22.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing memorandum on the Venlo incident as described by NAUJOCKS. 32a~~

33.

22.11.44. From Camp 020 enclosing Interim Report on NAUJOCKS. 33a

34.

~~24.11.44.~~ To D.B. via Mr Milmo re NAUJOCKS.

Det 18.11.60

34a

35.

~~24.11.44.~~ To A.D.B. LT/Col. Robertson re NAUJOCKS //

35a

36.

~~24.11.44.~~ To Mr Milmo from Capatin Noakes enclosing copy of EITEL report and NAUJOCKS report.

36a.

37.

~~24.11.44.~~ To War Room enclosing report on NAUJOCKS.

37a.

38.

~~24. 11.44.~~ To Mr Brock re association of NAUJOCKS with HEYDRICH

38a

39.

~~24.11.44.~~ From Camp 020 enclosing interrogation of NAUJOCKS as a result of telephone conversation between Captain Macalister and Captain Noakes.

39a.

40.

~~25.11.55.~~ To Sir Edward Reid re the case of NAUJOCKS.

40a.

41.

~~25.11.44.~~ To the War Room enclosing original papers from the Americans on NAUJOCKS.

41a.

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference... PF. 600.485. V.2.

42.

~~25.11.44. To War Room enclosing description and correct address of
BONSEN Claire , NAUJOCKS' mistress.~~

42a.

43.

25.11.44. B.1.B. note re NAUJOCKS.

43a

44

25.11.44. To Camp 020 enclosing Trace Summary on the case of NAUJOCKS

44a

45.

25.11.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document sent to American Embassy

45a.

46.

25.11.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document received from E.D.S. SHAEF .

46a

FILE.

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MINUTE SHEET.

Reference PF. 600. 485 vol. 3

(Last serial in Vol II filed at 46a dated 25.11.44)

47a.

26.11.44. ~~Receipt for Top Secret Document from R.I.S.~~ 47a.
 26.11.44. From R.I.S. Barnett re contacts of NAUJOCKS. 47b.
 26.11.44. Summary of Traces on the NAUJOCKS case. 47c.

48.

27.11.44. From the War Room with enclosure. 48a.

49.

27.11.44. From War Room re CHRISTIE Col: 49a.

50.

27.11.44. From Col. Rodney Dennys of Sec: V with Comments on Camp 020 Report dated 21.11.44. on the VENLO incident. 50a.

51.

27.11.44. From A.D.B. Col: T.A. Robertson with comments on the NAUJOCKS case. 51a.

52.

27.11.44. From B.1.B. Sir Edward Reid. re forgery of Bank of England notes. 52a.

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53.

Dec 18. 1960

~~28.11.44. From War Office to S.I.L.O. Major Rice. C.M.F.~~

53a.

54.

29.11.44. To Camp 020 re NAUJOCKS and his associates.

54a.

55.

29.11.44. To Camp 020 enclosing papers on NAUJOCKS.

55a.

56.

29.11.44. To Major Alley E.2. re NAUJOCKS and his activities on the Polish frontier.

56a.

57.

29.11.44. From A.D.B. to B.i.H. returning report on NAUJOCKS with comments.

57a

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference PF. 600. 485 v.3.

58.

Det: 18.11.60

~~29.11.44. B.1.B. note re NAUJOCKS and his associates.~~

58a.

59.

~~29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11.44. B.1.B. note re further information on NAUJOCKS from
WACHSMUTH.~~

59a.

60.

~~30.11.44. [Removed, filed in ERROR.
Extract from report on WACHSMUTH, PW. mentioning NAUJOCKS]~~

60a.

61.

~~30.11.44. B.1.B. note on NAUJOCKS.~~

61a.

62.

~~30.11.44. To Mr Robson Scott E.5.L. re report on NAUJOCKS.~~

62a.

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63.

dest 18.11.60

~~2.12.44. To 1st Canadian Army , copy of Interim Report on NAUJOCKS~~

63a.

64.

~~2.12.44. To 21st Army group , copy of Interim Report pn NAUJOCKS~~

64a.

65.

~~2.12.44. B.1.B. note re distribution of INTERIm Report on NAUJOCKS~~

65a.

66.

~~2.12.44. From Camp 020 returning S.I.M.E. Report .~~

66a.

67.

~~2.12.44. B.1.B. note re Interim report sent to NAUJOCKS~~

67a.

~~2.12.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document from 1st Canadian Army.~~

67b.

68.

~~4,12,44, Tom Camp 020 enclosing letter dated 26.11.4 . from Colonel Hampshire. R.I.S.~~

68a.

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF. 600. 485 Vol.3.69.

4.12.44. B.1.b. note to Captain LIDDELL dated 30.11.44. with reply 69a.
dated 4.12.44.

~~5.12.44. To the Polish G.H.Q. re NAUJOCKS . 69b~~

5.12.44. To the Czech Intelligence Service re NAUJOCKS 69c.
70.

6.12.44. Note to War Room re CHRISTIE Colonel in the NAUJOCKS case. 70a

71.

6.12.44. To Camp 020 enclosing report from the Field re the FORMIS 71a.
affair.

b7.12.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document received from 21 Army Group. 71b

72.

6.12.44. Note re interview with Col: CHRISTIE. b 72a

7.12.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document received from 21 Army Group 72b

73.

8.12.44. To Camp 020 forwarding Trace Summary on the case of NAUJOCKS 73a

74.

Det. 18.11.60.

~~6.12.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document received from M.I. 19. 74a.~~
 8.12.44. Reply from Polish H.Q. re NAUJOCKS 74b.

75.

9.12.44. From Camp 020 enclosing Report on the FORMIS affair. 75a.
 9.12.44. From the War Room re CHRISTIE. 75b.

76.

19.12.44. From Camp 020 enclosing report on the Interrogation of the Bank of England Notes. 76a.

77.

11.12.44. To Camp 020 enclosing Information re NAUJOCKS from a Field Interrogation Report on MAREEL Achille. 77a.
 11.12.44. B.1.B. note re Interrogation of NAUJOCKS' Mistress 77b.

78.

13.12.44. Note from Captain Noakes re method to be adopted over Colonel CHRISTI's file. 78a.

79.

13.12.44. From Camp 020 re identity of KOERBER and COMBATTI. 79a

80

14.12.44. From Camp 020 re Interrogation on B.1.B. memo: 11.12. 80a
 44.

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference.....

81.

Det: 18.11.60

~~14.12.44. From Camp, 020 with result of further Interrogation on The Venlo Incident. 81a~~

82.

~~14.12.44. From B.1.B. re Polish reply to questions re NAUJOCKS 82a~~

83.

~~14.12.44. From E.5.(L) re thebFORMIS affair. 83a~~

84.

~~15.12.44. To S.I.S. re the Venlo Incident and NAUJOCKS 84a~~

85.

~~15.12.44. B.1.B. note re Identity of Colonel HEINRICH. 85a~~

86.

~~15.12.44. B.1.B. note to E.5.(L) re Sloanes statement on the FORMIS affair. 86a~~

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87 .

Det: 18.11.60.

15.12.44. B.1.b. note to Mr Milmo re Sloanes account of the murder of FORMIS.m 87a.

88.

15.12.44. To Camp 020 re Information on the FORMIS affair as given by an officer of the Czech Intelligence Service. 88a.

89.

15.12.44. To Camp 020 re the Polish reply to our questions on NAUJOCKS. 89a.

15.12.44. From M.I.191 enclosing Information re NAUJOCKS. 89b.

15.12.44. Cross Reference from Y Box file of BEST dated 29.3.40. 89c.

90

15.12.44. From Camp 020 re copies of the Report on the Venlo incident. 90a.

16.12.44. From Camp 020 re Questionnaire from R.I.S. 90b.

16.12.44. From the Field re Claire BONSEN. 90c.

91.

17.12.44. To Camp 020 enclosing further details re NAUJOCKS 91a.

92.

Not destroyed.
17.12.44. Extract from Monthly Summary of 020 cases mentioning NAUJOCKS. 92a.

17.12.44. Receipt from R.I.S. for Top Secret Document re NAUJOCKS. 92b.

17.12.44. Receipt from R.I.S. for Top Secret Document re NAUJOCKS. *Det: 18.11.60.* 92c.

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference PF. 600. 485 v.3.

93.

18.12.44.

Comments of U.35 on NAUJOCKS.

93a.

Receipt, 18.12.44, from the Ministry of the Interior, Office of the
 Director, for the Top Secret Document on NAUJOCKS.

94.

~~19.12.44.~~~~From Camp 020 re General DUNCKERN,~~*Det. 18.11.60*~~94a.~~

95.

20.12.44.

To Camp 020 enclosing Look up Summary.

95a.

96¹/₂

20.12.44.

To Camp 020 enclosing U. 35 Comments on NAUJOCKS

96a.

97.

20.12.44.

To Camp 020 re Bank of England Notes.

97a.

98.

20.12.44.

To M.I. 19 re General DUNCKERN.

98a

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99.

Det: 18.11.60~~21.12.44. To Camp 020 enclosing Summary of Traces re the Venlo Incident.~~

99a

100.

22.12.44. To R.I.S. re result of Camp 020 Interrogation of NAUJOCKS.

100a.

101.

22.12.44. From Camp 020 enclosing result of Interrogation of of NAUJOCKS.

101a¹₂

102.

22.12.44. To Camp 020 re NEBEL

102a

103.

23.12.44. To M.I. 19. attaching copy of Interrogation of NAUJOCKS.

103a

104.

23.12.44. From Camp 020 enclosing Bank of England Questionnaire

104a

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF.600. 105.

105.

Dest. 18.11.60

~~24.12.44. B.1.B. re Interrogation of NAUJOCKS on the Bank of England Questionnaire. 105a~~

106.

24.12.44. Receipt for Top Secret Document from R.I.S. 106a

26.12.44. B.1.B. note re Captain Walmsley's comments on NAUJOCKS 106b

26.12.44. To the War Room enclosing second Interrogation of BONSON Claire. 106c

107.

27.12.44. From Camp 020 with result of NAUJOCKS reactions to the photograph of DUNCKERN. 107a.

108.

28.12.44. From E.5.(L) re Professor HEINRICH, enclosing source report. 108a

~~28.12.44. E. 5. Report on Professor Dr Othmar SPANN, and HEINRICH, 108b~~
See 108 A.

28.12.44. From R.I.S. re NAUJOCKS. 108c.

109.

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30.12.44.

From Camp 020 enclosing result of Interrogation on NAUJOCKS 109a

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110.

Det: 18.11.60.

~~2.1.45. Note from A.D.B. to B.I.B. re Austrian Resistance
movemnt~~

110a

111.

3.1.45. Internal Memorandum re Col. CHRISTIE.

111a.

112.

4.1.45. To Camp 020 re Professor HEINRICH and Claire BONSEN.

112a.

113.

4.1.45. From Camp 020 re Captain Macalisters Memorandum.

113a

4.1.45. From S.I.L.O. H.Q. 54 Area C.M.F. re inf: given by NAUJOCKS
ON Zagreb and ~~File~~ Belgrade.

113b

(CLOSED)

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF. 600.485 V.4.(Last serial in Vol.3. is 113a dated 4.1.45.)

114.

Destroyed 18.11.60.

5.1.45.

Internal note re NAUJOCKS Report.

114a.

115.

5.1.45.

Note to the War Room enclosing copies of NAUJOCKS answers 115a.
to questionnaire re S.I.M.E. Report No. ".

116.

5.1.45.

B.1.B. note with reference to Interrogation of NAUJOCKS
on S.I.M.E. Report No.2.

116a

117

5.1.45.

From Camp 020

117a

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118.

Destroyed 18-11-60.

~~6.1.45. From Camp 020 enclosing result of Interrogation of NAUJOCKS ON the Delbrueckstrasse 6a in Berlin.~~ 118a

119.

~~6.1.45. B.I.B. note re information provided by NAUJOCKS to the Bank of England.~~

119a.

120.

~~7.1.45. Note to War Room re re NEBEL and NAUJOCKS.~~

120a.

121.

~~7.1.45. To R.I.S. enclosing information supplied by NAUJOCKS~~

121a.

122.

~~7.1.45. To Camp 020 forwarding appreciations from the Bank of England.~~

122a.

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PF.600. 485.

123.

8.1.45.

From Camp 020 enclosing descriptions of further contacts submitted by NAUJOCKS.

123a

Destroyed 18.11.60.

124.

9.1.45.

B.1.B. note re copy of descriptions given by NAUJOCKS.

124a

125.

9.1.45.

B.1.B. note re all S.D. information int eh area of Zagreb and Belgrade.

125a

126.

10.1.45.

Note re further full report on NAUJOCKS and the forwarding of same to the Foreign Office.

126a

127.

12.1.45.

From Camp 020 enclosing result of Col; Hampshires's questionnaire put to NAUJOCKS.

127a.

128.

Sent: 18.11.60

~~13.1.45. To R.I.S. enclosing copy of interrogation of NAUJOCKS.~~ 128a.

129.

14.1.45. Camp 020 Liquidation report on NAUJOCKS 129a.

~~14.1.45. Receipt for Top Secret Document on NAUJOCKS from R.I.S.~~ 129b

130. *Sent: 18.11.60.*

16.1.45. To Mr Orr Room 055 re interview with Group Capt. CHRISTIE. 130a

131.

17.1.45. Note from B.l.b. re camp 020 reports on NAUJOCKS 131a

132.

17.1.45. B.l.b. note re NAUJOCKS 132a

133.

17.1.45. To the F.O. re NAUJOCKS 133a

134.

17.1.45. B.l.b. note re NAUJOCKS 134a

135.

17.1.45. Receipt from F.O.S. For Top Secret Document on NAUJOCKS. 135a.

17.1.45. War Room Minute sheet re Alfred NAUJOCKS. 135b.

APPENDIX I

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts

1. ALISCH, Hauptsturmführer Ernst PF 600,844.

This man had been a friend of NAUJOCKS for sometime, and he often visited him on his trips to Paris in connection with his work against the Black Market. ALISCH is at present working in SD VI in Paris, probably in connection with Spain.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 32 years. Build: medium, slightly corpulent. Height: 1.76 metres. Weight: about 77 Kgs. Hair: long and black, rather thin on top. Eyes: brown. Face: long, brown complexion, clearshaven. Hands: ordinary. Clothes: S.S. uniform or smart civilian clothes. Voice: deep. Peculiarities: always has a hand in his pocket. Languages: French, others unknown.

2. BAUER, Dr. Wilhelm

For a time NAUJOCKS worked under this man in Brussels, when he was engaged in work against the Black Market. BAUER is the Gruppenleiter for Gruppe X Wirtschaftsüberwachung in Belgium and Northern France.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37 years. Build: short and squat. Height: 1.68 metres. Weight: about 80 Kgs. Hair: black; Eyes: brown. Face: round, brown complexion, clearshaven. Hands: broad and strong. Clothes: uniform of the Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat. Voice: fairly deep. Peculiarities: rather red nose, and some scars on his face. Languages: good French.

3. BEHREND, Hermann

Used to know NAUJOCKS well in the time when he was working in Berlin at the S.D. Hauptamt. Was the Leiter of V.O.M.I. (Volksdeutschen Mittelstelle). Is probably in Belgrade as head of the S.S. and Police in Serbia.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37/38 years. Build: small and thickset. Height: about 1.70 metres. Weight: about 74 Kgs. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: long, fair complexion, clearshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: full and strong, with a northern accent. Peculiarities: rapid manner of walking and self-assured air.

4. BERGER, Gottlieb (?) 77 602 382

A Gruppenführer in the S.S. and head of the S.D. Hauptamt in Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 54 years. Build: medium, but very broad.

34

33A

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued):

Weight: 89 Kgs. Height: 1.76 metres. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Wears spectacles for reading. Face: broad, dark complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: strong, with a Swabian accent. Peculiarities: Uneducated peasant type.

5. BERNDT

This man worked in GOEBBELS' propaganda ministry, and also occupied himself with the department dealing with those who had been bombed out. In 1939 HIMMLER ordered NAUJOCKS to liquidate this man, but NAUJOCKS excused himself on the grounds that his nerves were not in a fit state to undertake such a mission.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 40 years. Build: broad and fat. Height: 1.87 metres. Weight: about 85 Kgs. Hair: black and cut short. Eyes: brown. Face: rather oval, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform and civilian clothes. Voice: medium.

6. [Dr. RESE] PF 601, 252

PF65732 A Gruppenführer in the S.S. and the German plenipotentiary in Denmark. NAUJOCKS had quite a lot to do with him when he was sent by [KALTENBRUNNER] to Copenhagen to help quell Danish terrorist activities in the Spring of 1944.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 43/44 years. Build: medium, rather slim. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 82 Kgs. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Face: oval, yellowish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: small and well kept. Clothes: S.S. uniform and good, dark, civilian clothes. Voice: pleasant ringing tones. Peculiarities: very dark type, with thick hair. Very elastic gait.

7. BEYER, Dr.

The successor to the advisor, SCHULZGUTH, as head of the Wirtschaftsabteilung in Brussels, for Belgium and Northern France.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 53 years. Build: medium and slim. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 74 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue, wears a monocle. Face: small, oval, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: slim and elegant. Clothes: uniform of the Militärverwaltungsvice-chef. Voice: fairly strong and sonorous. Peculiarities: several scars. Languages: French, English and Latin.

8. [BICKLER, Standartenführer] PF. 601, 074

PF 600, 844

NAUJOCKS met BICKLER in Paris at [ALLSCH's] house. He was the head of Abteilung VI of the S.D. in Paris and ALLSCH's chief.

35

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued):Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 39 years. Build: small and fairly strong. Height: about 1.74 metres. Weight: about 72 Kgs. Hair: dark blond, thin and combed back. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: small and thin, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: small, but penetrating.

9. PF. 601.261
CANARIS (In Brussels) ~~PF. 600.722~~

He is the Befehlshaber of the Sicherheitspolizei in Belgium and Northern France. NAUJOCKS met him when working in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 38 years. Build: small and thin. Height: about 1.65 metres. Weight: about 72 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: brown, wears dark horn-rimmed spectacles. Face: long and thin, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: medium, and powerful. Clothes: S.S. Standartenführer. Voice: weak, but nevertheless energetic. Peculiarities: very big nose, and high forehead, scars.

10. FILBERT, Alfred PF 601, 829

NAUJOCKS met this man in Berlin at the S.D. Hauptamt. He was concerned, together with JOSEF in creating the Amt Abwehr, which was later to become Amt VI. He left this, and later became Dezernent für Korruption bei Behörden in Amt V, the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. He is an Obersturnbannführer.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 38 years. Build: thin. Weight: 73 Kgs. Height: about 1.80 metres. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: grey-blue. Face: long and thin, rather pale complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform, and badly fitting civilian clothes. Peculiarities: long, thin neck.

11. FAKELTUSSEN PF 600.141

The Military Governor of Belgium and Northern France, who was connected with Black Market scandals. NAUJOCKS is unable to give a description of this person, owing to the fact that he has never seen him.

12. GOETTSCH, Werner

EXT 12
PF 602, 842
 A very great personal friend of NAUJOCKS, whom he had known since the Kiel days when they both joined the S.S. GOETTSCH is now working as an S.S. Obersturnbannführer at the Vienna Dienststelle, and has a great deal to do with WATTECK, who is very much under his influence. GOETTSCH is also an active member of the Free Austrian Movement, and it was he who introduced NAUJOCKS to Professor WEINRICH and other members of this group. His address is Colaredogasse 28, Vienna, which house he shares with his wife, mother and brother. He also uses the same address as his office.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 32 years. Build: tall and thin. Height: 1.82 metres. Weight: 74 Kgs. Hair: blond. Eyes: blue. Face: long and thin, slightly bronzed complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: nearly always civilian clothes, but sometimes S.S. uniform. Voice: clear and full. Peculiarities: long back to his head. Languages: only a school knowledge.

36

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued):13. GROSSE, Rittmeister

NAUJOCKS made the acquaintance of GROSSE in Brussels when he had occasion to visit the Dienststelle there, in the Place de l'Industrie, in connection with the arrest of a certain SYK. GROSSE was a member of the Abwehr.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 42 years. Build: medium, slightly corpulent. Height: about 1.74 metres. Weight: 84 Kgs. Hair: blond, but thin and bald on top. Eyes: blue, with light horn-rimmed glasses. Face: roundish, red complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: coarse and fleshy. Clothes: correctly dressed in civilian clothes, cut by a military tailor. Peculiarities: rather slow in his movements, phlegmatic. Voice: deep and well timbered. Languages: perfect French.

14. HARSTER

This man was head of the Sicherheitspolizei in The Hague in 1940, and then was moved to Verona, where he worked in the same capacity.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 40 years. Build: medium and very slim. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 86 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: probably grey-blue. Face: long, but also broad, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: strong. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: deep, resonant and energetic. Peculiarities: rather a receding forehead.

15. HUBER

This man is the head of the Staatspolizeileitungstelle in Vienna. He originally came with HEYDRICH and MUELLER from the Bayrisch-politischen Polizei to Berlin. Worked under MUELLER in Amt IV until his transfer to Vienna.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 45 years. Build: medium and slim. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: brown, nearly black. Eyes: brown. Face: long and thin, brownish complexion, cleanshaven, with perhaps a small moustache. Hands: normal. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: deep and sonorous, with a Bavarian accent. Peculiarities: typical Bavarian type.

16. [Heinz JOST] PP 601, 879

NAUJOCKS met this man in Berlin. Together with Alfred FLIBERT, he founded S.D. Amt VI, in which he worked until 1942, when he was transferred to the Ostministerium. He was a Brigadeführer but has probably been demoted and is now serving as a private in the Waffen S.S.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 40 years. Build: small and short-legged. Height: about 1.64 metres. Weight: 75 Kgs. Hair: dark brown, and very thin on top. Eyes: blue. Face: narrow, with a broader forehead, pale

37

33A

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)

complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: very energetic. Peculiarities: big scars on forehead and cheeks.

17. [Dr. KALTENBURNER] PF65732.

This man was an S.S. Gruppenführer or Obergruppenführer and also head of the Sicherheitspolizei. He was responsible for recalling NAUJOCKS from Brussels and sending him on his mission to Copenhagen to take active counter-terrorist measures.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 41 years. Build: very big and strong. Height: about 1.91 metres. Weight: 90 Kgs. Hair: dark blond, and going darker. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: long, a clever peasant head, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: large, strong and nervous. Clothes: S.S. uniform, ordinary civilian clothes and sometimes the Steyrian national costume. Peculiarities: scars on his face and the side of his head. Voice: deep and speaks with a lower Austrian intonation.

18. KNIEFALL

NAUJOCKS met this man in Berlin in 1936. He was then working as representative of the firm SIEMENS, SCHUCKERT Werke.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37 years. Build: ordinary tall athletic figure. Height: about 1.84 metres. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: blond. Eyes: blue. Face: long and thin, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: good civilian clothes. Voice: powerful and ringing. Peculiarities: very scarred face.

19. Dr. JAECK

In August 1942, when he had been discharged from the S.S., NAUJOCKS saw BERGER, Chief of the S.S. Hauptamt, who suggested that he contact a certain JAECK, deputy director of the economic section of the German Military Administration in Brussels. NAUJOCKS did so, and through JAECK, it was arranged that he work in Brussels in connection with Black Market prevention. JAECK is now in Italy.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 45 years. Build: medium, and proportionately strong. Height: 1.79 metres. Weight: 80 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: bony and energetic, cleanshaven. Clothes: uniform of the head of the Militärverwaltung. Voice: sharp and clear. Peculiarities: very brisk gait. Languages: French, English and Italian, but not perfect.

20. Dr. LANGER

He is a professor of Science and natural science and mathematics. Was scientific advisor and decoder in Amt VI (technical department) and now works for VI F.

38

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 55 years. Build: very fragile and bent. Height: about 1.65 metres. Weight: about 67 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue, wears spectacles. Face: long and very thin, pale complexion, clean-shaven. Hands: small and thin. Clothes: ordinary civilian clothes. Peculiarities: very weak, and always walks with a stick. Voice: very deep and ringing, with a Viennese accent.

21.

[LAWRENZ] R 600, 686

A personality whom NAUJOCKS met during his stay in Brussels. He succeeded [ECHUNKER] as head of Abt. VI in Brussels.
PF 601, 267

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 36 years. Build: strong and athletic. Height: 1.80 metres. Weight: 78 Kgs. Hair: dark blond, long and wavy. Eyes: probably blue-green eyes. Face: long and narrow, brownish complexion, clean-shaven. Clothes: civilian. Voice: rather weak, but nevertheless energetic. Peculiarities: rather feminine features.

22.

MALETTE (?)

NAUJOCKS' work in Brussels against the Black Market entailed journeys both to Holland and France, and on one of his visits to the Hague, he met MALETTE, who had formerly worked with Von ROSENBERG in the Ausserpolitischen Amt of the N.S.D.A.P. He was now in the Foreign Office engaged in transferring labour from Western Europe to the East, and asked for NAUJOCKS' help in this matter. NAUJOCKS refused.

DESCRIPTION:

Nationality: German. Age: about 55 years. Build: big and strong. Height: about 1.80 metres. Weight: about 76 Kgs. Hair: brown, but fast going grey. Eyes: grey, usually wears dark horn-rimmed spectacles. Face: oval, pale complexion, short moustache. Hands: normal. Clothes: good civilian clothes, cut on English lines. Voice: deep and resonant. Peculiarities: very energetic in his movements.

23.

Dr. MEYER

MEYER spent a long time in America, and on his return was made director of both the Junkers aeroplane factories. He was later transferred to the Reichsluftfahrtministerium, and carried out the special order for the Junkers 88. From what NAUJOCKS knows, he thinks that MEYER set up his own factory near the Austrian border where seaplanes and gliders were manufactured. NAUJOCKS met him for the first time at a dinner in Berlin in 1936 when he was introduced by Alfred FILBERT. He visited him subsequently at the RLM in Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 47 years. Build: strong and rather fat. Height: 1.73 metres. Weight: 85 Kgs. Hair: thin and black. Eyes: brown. Face: round, with a high, receding forehead, pale complexion, clean-shaven. Clothes: civilian. Voice: strong and cruel. Peculiarities: very self-assured and rapid in his movements. Languages: perfect English.

3. German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)

24.

MULLER

The Chief of Amt VI (Gestapo) and an S.S. Gruppenführer.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 45 years. Build: medium, strong. Height: 1.75 metres. Weight: 85 Kgs. Hair: thin and black. Eyes: brown. Face: round, with a high, receding forehead, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: full and ringing, with a Bavarian accent. Peculiarities: very calm and measured in his movements; short neck with a large head.

25.

NEBE PF 604,713

The head of Amt V and Chief of the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. He was sought by the Gestapo on account of complicity in the attempt on HITLER's life on July 20th, 1944.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 48 years. Build: medium, slim. Height: about 1.76 metres. Weight: about 75 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue. Face: long and thin, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: uniform of an S.S. Brigade or Gruppenführer. Voice: soft and persuasive. Peculiarities: elegant, graceful in movement.

26.

NOBLE, Rittmeister R. 60-285.

A member of the Brussels' Abwehr whom NAUJOCKS had occasion to meet when visiting the Dienststelle in connection with his work against the Black Market.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 56 years. Build: small and thin. Height: 1.64 metres. Weight: 65 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: grey. Face: oval, ruddy complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: thin and small. Clothes: civilian. Voice: rasping and unpleasant. Peculiarities: very hasty and nervous in his movements, an extraordinarily heavy smoker.

27.

OBERG PF 601,631

He is probably an S.S. Gruppenführer and NAUJOCKS met him in Paris in his Dienststelle. He knows nothing further about him.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 49 years. Build: tall, but slightly corpulent. Height: 1.78 metres. Weight: 85 Kgs. Hair: medium fair. Eyes: blue, wears glasses for reading. Face: rather more round than oval, reddish complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: very deep. Peculiarities: very rapid movements in contrast to his phlegmatic appearance.

28.

OHLENDORF PF 601,817

The head of Amt III and probably under secretary in the Wirtschaftsministerium. NAUJOCKS met him in Berlin.

40

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 39 years. Build: medium, powerful athletic figure. Height: 1.75 metres. Build: about 80 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: blue. Face: oval, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: uniform of an S.S. Ober or Brigadeführer. Voice: medium, with energetic tones. Peculiarities: high forehead and scars.

29. REIMER, Kriminalrat

Chief of Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 43 years. Build: medium and fat. Height: 1.72 metres. Weight: about 83 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: brown. Face: oval, pale complexion, moustache. Hands: soft and fleshy. Clothes: S.S. uniform and good civilian clothes. Voice: full and deep, alternates between a Rhemish and Berliner accent. Peculiarities: thick lips.

30. ROESENER, Erwin PF 602,056

ROESENER is an old party member and an S.S. Gruppenführer. Was head of the Allgemeine Hauptamt and Deputy Party Leader for the Alpenland and had his headquarters just outside Salzburg. NAUJOCKS was sent by MUELLER in Berlin to this man, who sent him on his mission to Jugo-slavia.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 43 years. Build: tall, thin and athletic. Height: 1.85 metres. Weight: 83 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: long, oval, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: medium and strong. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: powerful and energetic.

31. SCHLEIBERBERG, Walter PF 600.561

This man is the head of Amt VI in the Berkaerstrasse, Berlin/Grünwald. NAUJOCKS knew him quite well through constant association with the S.D.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 36/37 years. Build: medium and athletic. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 72 Kgs. Hair: blond, and rather long. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: long and thin, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: uniform of an S.S. Brigadeführer, and good civilian clothes in English check cloth. Voice: soft and clear. Peculiarities: high and straight forehead. Languages: English and French, but certainly not perfect.

32. SCHLUMPERCHT

Until the beginning of 1943 SCHLUMPERCHT was head of the Wirtschaftsabteilung in Belgium and Northern France. NAUJOCKS saw him in Brussels.

a) Senior Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 35 years. Build: tall and broad. Height: about 1.80 metres. Weight: about 87 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: brown. Face: roundish, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: powerful. Clothes: uniform of the vice chief of the Militärverwaltung. Voice: deep and powerful. Peculiarities: slight Bavarian accent.

33. SCHILLIN

He was at the head of Abt. V (Kripo) and was then transferred to the Polizeilichen Exekutivmassnahmen zur Gruppe X for Belgium and Northern France. MAJORS met him in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 36 years. Build: medium, normal. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 75 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: grey. Face: long and thin, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Voice: medium and energetic. Hands: normal. Clothes: S.S. uniform, or good civilian clothes. Languages: only German.

34. SEIBERT PF 602.767

Took over the direction of Amt III. MAJORS met him when in Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 36. Build: medium and powerful. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: blond. Eyes: blue. Face: roundish, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: nothing out of the ordinary. Clothes: uniform of an S.S. Obersturmbannführer. Voice: deep and powerful.

35. SPORZESNY PF 600.544

Either a Sturmbannführer or Obersturmbannführer in the S.S. and head of VI S of the S.D. Hauptamt. He is also in charge of a special section of the Waffen S.S. who are trained at Friedental, near Oranienburg.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 38 years. Build: very big and strong. Height: about 1.92 metres. Weight: 85 Kgs. Hair: dark blond, long and wavy. Eyes: grey-green. Face: oval, with heavy cheeks, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: coarse and awkward. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Peculiarities: very cold cruel eyes, and rather a weak face. Speaks in the Styrian dialect.

36. STAUDINER, Walter (?)

The commander of the Artillery Regiment of the S.S. Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler in which MAJORS served as a private on the Russian Front. He is now in command of the Artillery Corps of the Waffen S.S.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 53 years. Build: medium and strong. Height: 1.75 metres. Weight: 84 Kgs. Hair: brownish black. Eyes: brown. Face:

42

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued):

round, high coloured complexion, small moustache. Clothes: S.S. Brigadeführer uniform. Voice: clear and well timbered, with a Bavarian accent. Peculiarities: slow and measured in his movements.

RECORDED
37.
5 MAY 1955

STRAUB

He was a Kriminalrat and head of Abt. IV in Brussels, in which city NAUJOCKS met him.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 50 years. Build: medium and fat. Height: about 1.73 metres. Weight: 85 to 87 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: wears spectacles. Face: round, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: big and fleshy. Clothes: S.S. Sturmabführer uniform (?) and dirty badly cut civilian clothes. Peculiarities: weak face.

38. DI VIETO

PF 600, 844

An Italian lawyer who worked with ALISON in Paris. NAUJOCKS met him at his house in the Rue Desbordes Valmore.

Description:

Nationality: Italian. Age: about 39 years. Build: small and thickset. Height: about 1.65 metres. Weight: about 73 Kgs. Hair: black, going grey. Face: oval, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: civilian, cut in rather an exaggerated manner. Voice: dull and toneless. Languages: French, Italian, others unknown.

39. VON LIMON

A Captain in the German Navy whom NAUJOCKS met when in Brussels. He lived at Avenue de Cortenberg 66.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 61 years. Build: slim and upright. Height: about 1.73 metres. Weight: about 72 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue, wears glasses for reading. Face: long and thin, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: slim and elegant. Clothes: Naval uniform. Voice: High and clear.

40. WANNECK, Wilhelm PF. 601, 924

GOMTSCHEW knew WANNECK very well in Vienna, and the latter was very much under GOMTSCHEW's influence. He was a Gruppenleiter in Amt VI in Berlin, and was then transferred to Vienna where he was head of the Dienststelle.

Description:

Nationality: Austrian. Age: about 36 years. Build: tall and slight. Height: 1.83 metres. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: fair, but going bald. Eyes: blue. Face: narrow, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. Obersturmbannführer uniform, and good civilian clothes. Voice: clear and energetic. Peculiarities: big head and rather weak neck.

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)41. WITT, Hauptsturmführer

He was the Company Commander of the Ersatzkompanie in the 3rd Battalion of the s.s. Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler at Lichterfelde in 1941.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: 39 years. Build: slight. Height: 1.76 metres. Weight: 75 Kgs. Hair: very fair. Eyes: blue. Face: long and thin, fair complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: s.s. uniform. Voice: weak and abrupt.

42. [ZOHUNKE] P.F. 601,267

This man was the head of Abt. VI of the S.D. in Brussels. He was later replaced by [L. JENSEN]. He is either an Ober or Hauptsturmführer.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 34 years. Build: tall and slight, with broad shoulders. Height: about 1.82 metres. Weight: 76 Kgs. Hair: dark brown, going black. Eyes: brown, with dark horn-rimmed spectacles. Face: oval, pale complexion, cleanshaven, but lately had a short beard. Hands: big and elegant. Clothes: s.s. uniform and good civilian clothes, of an English cut. Peculiarities: unsteady in his movements. Voice: weak and rather toneless. Languages: perfect French.

43. JENSEN, Dr.

He was the head of the Wirtschaftsabteilung in Brussels, for the whole of Belgium and Northern France.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 55 years. Build: medium and fat. Height: about 1.70 metres. Weight: about 90 Kgs. Hair: bald. Eyes: blue. Face: round and fat, ruddy complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: powerful. Clothes: ordinary good civilian clothes. Voice: deep and full. Peculiarities: an almost completely round and bald head, and a short thick neck.

44. COMBATTI

An Italian who worked for the Abwehr. He did Black Market transactions for the Dienststellen in Paris, and was arrested in Brussels by Gruppe X of the Wirtschaftsabteilung.

Description:

Nationality: Italian. Age: about 43 years. Build: medium and slim. Height: about 1.72 metres. Weight: about 74 Kgs. Hair: black, going grey. Eyes: blue. Face: long and narrow, olive complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: slim. Clothes: very elegant civilian clothes, cut on English lines. Peculiarities: very curly hair. Languages: French, and some broken English and German. Others unknown. Voice: deep and sonorous.

44

a) German Intelligence Service Contacts (Continued)45. HERKENS

The head of the accountancy side of Gruppe X in the Wirtschaftsabteilung. He was he who paid NAUJOCKS each month.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 52 years. Build: thin, and light. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 74 Kgs. Hair: black, but turning grey. Eyes: grey, wears glasses for reading. Face: long, narrow, and falling in, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: long and narrow. Clothes: ordinary civilian clothes. Voice: weak and melodious. Peculiarities: leans forward slightly. Speaks with a slight Aachen accent.

46. MORACK

He was the Abt. V (Kripo) executive in Gruppe X of the Wirtschaftsabteilung in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 35 years. Build: medium and powerful. Height: about 1.76. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: brown. Face: round, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: powerful. Clothes: S.S. uniform and good civilian clothes. Voice: deep and sonorous. Peculiarities: very noticeable eyebrows.

47. KAISER

Another representative of Abt.V (Kripo) in Gruppe X of the Wirtschaftsabteilung in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 34 years. Build: tall and powerful. Height: about 1.85 metres. Weight: about 83 Kgs. Hair: dark blond, and long. Eyes: blue. Face: long, widening towards the forehead, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: big and powerful. Clothes: S.S. uniform, and good civilian clothes. Voice: strong, and deep. Peculiarities: high, receding forehead. Languages: some French,

45

33A

b) German Intelligence Service Addresses

1. Berkaerstrasse,
Berlin/Grünwald. The address of the S.D. Hauptamt, in which NAUJOCKS worked for a long time.
2. 24, rue Desbordes Valmore,
Paris. The house in Paris where NAUJOCKS met DI VIETC. NAUJOCKS, however, is of the opinion that there is no sabotage training school at this address.
3. 9 Prinz Albrechtstrasse,
Berlin. The headquarters of the Gestapo Amt IV in Berlin.
4. Place de l'Industrie,
Brussels. The Germans had their Abwehr offices in Brussels at this address. NAUJOCKS cannot remember the number.
5. 40, rue aux laines,
Brussels. The headquarters of the Wirtschaftlicher Fahndungsdienst in Brussels where NAUJOCKS worked.
6. 51, rue des Petits Carmes,
Brussels. The address to which the Fahndungsdienst moved in 1944.
7. Avenue Foch,
Paris. On his visit to Paris, NAUJOCKS went to this office to see KUCHEN and ALISCH.
8. Rue Guy de Maupassant,
Paris. Towards the end of 1943, ALISCH moved to this address, and NAUJOCKS also visited him here on one of his trips to Paris. P.F. 600, 844
9. Rue des Saussaies,
Paris. The address of Amt V in Paris, which concerned itself with Black Market affairs.
10. ? Avenue Louise,
Brussels. The address of the Militärverwaltung in Brussels.
11. Boulevard Lannes,
Paris. NAUJOCKS met OBBERG and BICKLER at this address on one of his visits to Paris in connection with his work in Brussels.

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APPENDIX II

a) Other Contacts of Intelligence Interest1. Professor BORODKIEWITSCH

A member of the Free Austrian Movement and a great friend of Professor HEINRICH, leader of this group. He was a professor of history at the Vienna University.

Description:

Nationality: Austrian. Age: 45 years. Build: small and thin. Height: 1.65 metres. Weight: 67 Kgs. Hair: long, fair hair, but falling out. Eyes: wears horn-rimmed glasses. Face: rather small and oval, pale complexion, small moustache. Clothes: ordinary German civilian clothes. Voice: small and warm, with a Viennese accent.

2. DECEASED
CONIGLI, Silvio (?) Silvio
25 NOV 1934

An Italian merchant whom NAUJOCKS met in Brussels. He is an ardent Fascist, and at one time was leader of the Fascist circle in Brussels. NAUJOCKS travelled to Italy with him at the end of 1943.

Description:

Nationality: Italian. Age: about 38 years. Build: medium, and slight. Height: 1.74 metres. Weight: 75 Kgs. Hair: thick, black and rather wavy. Eyes: blue-green. Face: long, thin, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: small and elegant. Clothes: well cut civilian clothes. Voice: soft, clear and well timbered. Languages: French, Italian, probably some English and very broken German.

3. Baron DRASCHE-WARTINBERG

A great personal friend of NAUJOCKS, with whom he often stayed when visiting Vienna. He lived at Opernring 5, Vienna.

Description:

Nationality: Austrian. Age: 31 years. Build: small and slim. Height: 1.71 metres. Weight: 71 Kgs. Hair: smooth, long and black. Eyes: brown, and wears glasses for reading and hunting. Face: long and thin, pale complexion, usually cleanshaven, but sometimes has a short beard. Hands: small and fat. Clothes: uniform of a Lieutenant in the Wehrmacht, and well cut civilian clothes. Voice: soft, but speaks quickly. Peculiarities: rather nervous in his movements. Languages: English, French, Italian, Hungarian, all perfectly.

4. Dr. Josef EYK *PF 641,806*

A Dutchman and close friend of the Dutch journalist NYGAALS. He had been a merchant, but left and worked in the Ueberwachungstelle in Brussels. He was later arrested and imprisoned in the concentration camp of Brendonck.

Description:

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 38 years. Build: tall and slight. Height: 1.78 metres. Weight: 76 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: brown. Face: oval,

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47

a) Other Contacts of Intelligence Interest (Continued):

pale complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: well cut civilian clothes.
Voice: soft and persuasive. Languages: French, some English, German and Dutch.

5. Rudolf FORMIS

FORMIS, an engineer, was supposed to have made an attempt on HITLER's life and was also operating an illegal W/T set from Czechoslovakia, so NAUJOCKS was ordered to bring him back to Germany, alive as a prisoner. NAUJOCKS made the expedition, but when endeavouring to arrest the man at Bahowey, shot and killed him, and was himself wounded.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37 years, (in 1935/36). Build: small and thickset. Height: about 1.65 metres. Weight: 75 Kgs. Hair: black. Eyes: brown, with spectacles. Face: roundish, brown complexion, clean-shaven. Clothes: ordinary peasant clothing. Voice: resonant and pleasant.

6. Colonel Von HARBOU

This man was FALKENHAUSEN's Chief of Staff, and an anti-Nazi. He was imprisoned in April 1944 and is believed to have committed suicide. He had tried to raise an entertainment fund for the troops in Belgian francs, but when he eventually received permission to change this money, he spent it; not on entertainments for the troops, but in acquiring machines and electrical appliances for his estates in Germany.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 53 years. Build: small and very powerful. Height: about 1.70 metres. Weight: 85 Kgs. Hair: thin and grey. Eyes: blue-grey. Face: roundish, reddish complexion, moustache. Clothes: the uniform of a Colonel. Voice: very deep and melodious. Peculiarities: rather halting in his movements. Languages: French, others unknown.

7. Professor HEINRICH

He is the leader of the Free Austrian movement and NAUJOCKS was introduced to him by GOETTSCH in Vienna in October of this year. He used to teach at the Vienna University, but is now without a seat there. He either has a large fortune on which he lives, or else he is supported by friends.

Description:

Nationality: Austrian. Age: about 45 years. Build: medium and slim. Height: 1.72 metres. Weight: about 68 Kgs. Hair: fair, going grey. Eyes: blue. Face: small, fair complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: small and well kept. Clothes: ordinary civilian clothes. Voice: deep and proportionately sharp.

8. Willi KANNENBERG

A great friend of NAUJOCKS whom he met in Brussels. KANNENBERG had spent 16 years in Brazil, where he had amassed a considerable amount of money out of coffee. He had then returned to Germany, where he hoped

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a) Other Contacts of Intelligence Interest (Continued)

to settle down. He was very anti-Nazi, and determined to return to Brazil, however, when he saw what Germany had become, and NAUJOCKS decided to accompany him. He died, however, from a heart attack at Einaruhr in the Eifel mountains on 10.10.1944.

Description:

Nationality: German, but presumably also has Brazilian citizenship. Age: 46 years. Build: very broad and stocky. Height: 1.80 metres. Weight: 84 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: brown. Face: broad and fat, brownish-yellow complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: broad, with large knuckles. Clothes: good, solid, civilian clothes. Voice: powerful and sonorous. Peculiarities: rather heavy in his movements. Languages: Spanish and Portuguese.

9

NIEFALS

Before the war NIEFALS was one of the best known amongst the international journalists. He now does small deals on the Black Market, and otherwise lives on his income. NAUJOCKS became friendly with him in Brussels, and was able to intervene successfully on his behalf when he was arrested by the Gestapo in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 50 years. Build: slim and elegant. Height: 1.65 metres. Weight: 68 Kgs. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue-grey, with glasses. Face: rather long and thin with a high forehead, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: fine and elegant. Clothes: typically English outfit. Voice: warm, soft and friendly. Peculiarities: rather shy and hesitant in his appearance and bearing. Languages: English, French, Italian & Dutch.

10

KRAUS

A personal friend of NAUJOCKS whom he used to meet in Vienna. He was employed in the Herrmann GOERING Werke.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 39 years. Build: slim. Height: about 1.75 metres. Weight: about 65 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: blue. Face: oval, brown complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: good civilian clothes. Voice: deep. Peculiarities: very long straight nose. Languages: Serbian, Croatian and Czech.

11

Princess RISFOLI

This woman was engaged in Black Market trafficking with WALKENHAUSEN and Von HARBOW. She was imprisoned in a hotel at Frankfurt-an-der-Oder. NAUJOCKS has never seen her, and is therefore unable to furnish a description.

12

Wolfgang SANNER

NAUJOCKS became friendly with SANNER in 1936, and the two came to be almost as brothers. Through NAUJOCKS SANNER joined the S.S.

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a) Other Contacts of Intelligence Interest (Continued)

and was then transferred to the S.D. in 1936 or 1937. In 1938, on orders from his chief, SANNER joined the A.E.G. firm and became the head of an information service, for which purposes he travelled to all the European countries visiting A.E.G. branches. NAUJOCKS accompanied SANNER on these trips. Later in 1941 SANNER was condemned to five years' penal servitude in a concentration camp for having helped Jews to leave the country. For his connection with SANNER, NAUJOCKS was also arrested and degraded to the rank of S.S.mann.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37 years. Build: normal. Height: about 1.83 metres. Weight: 80 Kgs. Hair: dark brown. Eyes: brown, with gold rimmed spectacles. Face: oval, yellowish-white complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: well cut civilian clothes. Voice: very deep and speaks quickly. Languages: Latin, Greek, French, and some English.

13. Walter SCHULZE

A personal friend of NAUJOCKS whom he visited when on his mission in Jugo-Slavia. SCHULZE is a representative of the firm Reichswerke Hermann GOERING.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 38 years. Build: tall and slim. Height: 1.80 metres. Weight: 75 Kgs. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: long and oval, brownish complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: long and thin. Clothes: the uniform of a Hauptsturmführer in the Waffen S.S. Voice: soft and unimpressive. Peculiarities: always rather nervous, and very short and anxious in his movements.

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14. Dr. SPANN

A member of the Free Austrian Movement. NAUJOCKS doesn't know what his occupation is, as he only met him once at the meeting with Professor HEINRICH in Vienna in October 1944.

Description:

Nationality: Austrian. Age: 34/35 years. Build: tall and slight. Height: 1.83 metres. Weight: 78 Kgs. Hair: long and fair. Eyes: blue. Face: long, with a receding forehead, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: normal and strong. Clothes: civilian. Voice: soft and musical.

15. STRAUCH

NAUJOCKS met this man once only in the Hotel Metropole in Brussels. He thought him to be a Regierungsrat and Obersturmbannführer in the S.S. He had been commander of the Sicherheitspolizei in Liège.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 38 years. Build: medium, slim. Height: 1.78 metres. Weight: about 76 Kgs. Hair: dark blond. Eyes: blue, with spectacles. Face: oval, reddish complexion, cleanshaven. Clothes: S.S. uniform. Voice: clear and energetic.

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a) Other Contacts of Intelligence Interest (Continued)

16. VON BOLSCHWINCH

He is actually a soldier, but also a merchant. Some years ago he worked for the S.D. and was then thrown out. He spent about nine months in the Gestapo prison in Vienna for unknown reasons.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 37 years. Build: very tall and thin, but nevertheless athletic. Height: 1.85 metres. Weight: about 78 Kgs. Hair: medium blond, and going bald. Eyes: blue. Face: long and thin, pale complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: good clothes, cut on the English style. Peculiarities: holds himself slightly leaning forward.

17. Hubert VERGOELST

A personal friend of NAUJOKS whom he met during his stay in Brussels, and the two became close friends. He is an industrialist in the motor-car trade. He and his wife accompanied NAUJOKS when he fled to the Eifel mountains before the arrival of the Allies in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: about 34 years. Build: medium and slim. Height: 1.68 metres. Weight: 73 Kgs. Hair: black and long. Eyes: brown. Face: roundish, rather bronzed complexion, cleanshaven. Hands: medium and powerful. Clothes: well cut civilian. Voice: soft, with an Aachen accent. Languages: some French.

b) Other espionage or sabotage enterprises (past, present or future) known to agent.

Nil.

c) List of employees at the Fahndungsdienst in Brussels:

1. FRIESE, ? Karl

A German business man attached to the Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He was a native of Hamburg.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 32 years. Build: Small. Height: 1.60 m. Weight: About 73 Kgs. Hair: Fairish. Eyes: Blue. Very shortsighted, wears thick-lensed spectacles with thick horn-rims. Face: Round oval, brown, cleanshaven. Appearance: Of a good citizen. Languages: Some French.

2. GRIMM

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He was a native of Essen.

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c) List of employees at the Fahndungsdienst in Brussels: (Continued)2. GRIEL (Continued)Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 62 years. Build: small. Height: 1.63 m. Weight: 65 Kgs. Hair: Grayish. Eyes: Blue, spectacles for reading. Face: Hollow and thin, brown, short beard. Appearance: Small, ascetic look. Clothes: Ordinary middle-class. Voice: Shrill and sharp. Languages: Some French and Flemish.

3. GRUBE, Karl

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He had also been an assistant to the Referent in Lille. He was a native of Dusseldorf.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 60 years. Build: Medium height and corpulent. Height: About 1.72 m. Weight: About 90 lbs. Hair: Fair, very thin and fallen out. Eyes: Blue. Face: Round, brown, rather flat, cleanshaven. Appearance: Jovial business man. Clothes: Sober elegance. Voice: Powerful. Languages: French.

4. Wilhelm HERRIGNS:

Chief of the accounts department of Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He is a native of Aachen.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 52 years. Build: Lank and slim. Height: About 1.73 m. Weight: About 74 Kgs. Hair: Black, greying. Eyes: Grey, spectacles for reading. Face: Long, narrow and sunken, pale complexion, large nose, cleanshaven. Hands: Fat and small. Appearance: Simple good citizen. Clothes: Ordinary. Voice: Weak and melodious. Peculiarities: Slightly bent. Very ascetic face. Aachen dialect.

5. KRAUSS, ? Herbert

A German business man attached to the Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 35 years. Build: Tall and lanky. Height: About 1.80 m. Weight: About 74 Kgs. Hair: Black, going grey. Eyes: Grey. Face: Oval, long, pale, cleanshaven. Appearance: Poor owing to stoop. Clothes: Sober, cheap, ready-made. Voice: Weak and expressionless. Peculiarities: Nervous twitching of his trunk. Holds his head on one side. Languages: French.

6. KREINERT

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels.

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c) List of employees at the Fahndungsdienst in Brussels (Continued):

6. KREINERT (Continued):

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 35 years. Build: Lanky and lean.
 Height: About 1.78 m. Weight: About 73 Kgs. Hair: Fair. Eyes:
 Blue, horn-rimmed spectacles. Face: Oval, pale, cleanshaven. Appearance:
 rather sickly and infirm. Clothes: Good, elegant, ready-made. Voice:
 Medium. Languages: Some French.

7. LIEBER.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic
 section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He worked in the registry
 and statistics department. He was a native of Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 35 years. Build: Small and bent.
 Height: About 1.63 m. Weight: About 70 Kgs. Hair: Dark blond.
 Eyes: Brown. Face: Oval, pale, small beard a la Menjou. Hands:
 Slender. Appearance: Rather loud, but not inelegant. Voice: Deep.
 Peculiarities: Drags one leg slightly as he walks. Languages: French.

8. Albert RINGS.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic
 section of the Militaerverwaltung, in Brussels.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 51 years. Build: Lanky and slender.
 Height: About 1.77 m. Weight: 73 Kgs. Hair: Dark blond, going grey.
 Eyes: Greenish blue. Face: Lean, long, pale, cleanshaven. Hands:
 Long, slender. Appearance: Rather sickly. Clothes: Rather poor but
 correct. Voice: Weak, abrupt. Languages: Some French.

9. Herner RUHLAND.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic
 section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. He was a native of
 Frankfurt A/Main.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 59 years. Build: Large and powerful.
 Height: About 1.80 m. Weight: 89 Kgs. Hair: White. Eyes: Blue,
 spectacles for reading. Face: Long, oval, reddish, cleanshaven.
 Appearance: A prosperous business man. Clothes: Sober elegance.
 Voice: Rather slow yet powerful voice. Peculiarities: Despite his
 age, good appearance with temperamental movements. Languages: French.

10. Oskar STOENER.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X as a clerk and
 interpreter.

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c) List of employees at the Fahndungsdienst in Brussels (Continued):10. Oskar STOENNER (Continued):Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 50 years. Build: Large and lanky.
 Height: About 1.82m. Weight: About 70 Kgs. Hair: Dark brown.
 Eyes: Blue. Face: Long, oval, pale, slightly curved nose, cleanshaver.
 Appearance: Good, elegant, sporting appearance. Voice: Firm.
 Languages: French, Flemish and Dutch.

11. Wilhelm STRAUDE.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung, in Brussels. He was a native of Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 58 years. Build: Corpulent and medium height. Height: About 1.70 m. Weight: 88 Kgs. Hair: Grey.
 Eyes: Grey-blue, spectacles. Face: Oval - round, reddish, cleanshaven.
 Appearance: Ordinary. Clothes: Ordinary, not very clean. Voice: Deep and booming. Peculiarities: Phlegmatic in appearance and movement.
 Languages: Some French.

12. Fredy STOLZENBERG.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X. A Native of Berlin.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 48 years. Build: Slender, medium height and lean. Height: About 1.75 m. Weight: About 73 Kgs.
 Hair: Fair. Eyes: Blue. Face: Long, slender, pale. Hands: Slender.
 Appearance: Ascetic type. Clothes: Good, ready-made clothing.
 Voice: Rather shrill. Peculiarities: Nervous movements. Languages: French.

13. WIESELOTTE.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X as a clerk and interpreter. A native of Dusseldorf.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 33 years. Build: Lean. Height: About 1.78 m. Weight: About 78 Kgs. Hair: Dark-blond. Eyes: Brown.
 Face: Oval, pale, small beard a la Menjou. Appearance: An obvious clerk, phlegmatic. Clothes: Some elegance. Languages: French.

14. KOEBER.

A German business man attached to Gruppe X of the economic section of the Militaerverwaltung in Brussels. A native of Dusseldorf.

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c) List of employees at the Fahndungsdienst in Brussels (Continued):

14. KOMMER (Continued):

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 48 years. Build: Rather thickset, small. Height: About 1.65 m. Weight: About 78 kgs. Hair: Grey. Eyes: Brown. Face: Oval-round, brown, cleanshaven. Appearance: A typical business man. Voice: Deep and resonant. Languages: Some French.

15. HAHN, S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.

A member of Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels, who was attached to the Fahndungsdienst.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 33 years. Build: Tall and slim. Height: About 1.78 m. Weight: About 75 kgs. Hair: Fair. Eyes: blue. Face: long and narrow, pale, slightly curved nose, small chin, very white and even teeth. Appearance: Elegant. Voice: Clear and ringing. Peculiarities: Greek profile, very thick and long hair.

16. MORACK, S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.

A member of the Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels, who was attached to the Fahndungsdienst.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 35 years. Build: Medium height and strong. Height: About 1.76. Weight: About 78 kgs. Hair: Dark brown. Eyes: Brown. Face: Round, pale, cleanshaven. Hands: powerful. Appearance: Ordinary. Voice: Deep, resonant. Peculiarity: Thick, dark eyebrows.

17. KAISER, S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.

A member of Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels, who was attached to the Fahndungsdienst.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 34 years. Build: Tall and powerful. Height: About 1.85 m. Weight: About 85 kgs. Hair: Dark blond and long. Eyes: Blue. Face: long and broad, squarish, brown, strong chin. Hands: Large and powerful. Appearance: Large. Voice: Powerful, deep tone. Peculiarity: High forehead. Languages: Some French.

18. SCHILLIN, S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.

A member of Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels, who was attached to the Fahndungsdienst.

Description:

Nationality: German. Age: About 36 years. Build: Normal. Height: About 1.75 m. Weight: About 75 kgs. Hair: Dark blond. Eyes: Grey. Face: Long and narrow, pale, large, bent nose, cleanshaven. Appearance: Typical clerk. Voice: Powerful and energetic. Peculiarity: Back of his head large.

TOP SECRET

COPY No. *Free 129*

CAMP 020
REPORT
ON
THE CASE OF

Alfred NAUJOCKS.

@ BONSEN.

ARRIVED 020:

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INTRODUCTION:

On the 19th October, 1944, a civilian of German nationality was arrested by troops of the 102nd American Cavalry Reconnaissance Group while attempting to cross into the Allied lines at a point about 4 kms. north of Wirtzfeld (Belgian-German frontier). The prisoner, who carried a German passport in the name of Alfred BONSEN, refused to give his particulars to the soldiers arresting him on the ground that he was entrusted with a secret mission.

When brought to the local American Army advanced headquarters, however, he stated that he was carrying false papers, that his real name was Alfred NAUJOCKS, and that he was a special emissary from prominent members of the Austrian Underground Movement to a certain Colonel CHRISTI (sic) who, he understood, was director of the "European Division" of the British Foreign Office. NAUJOCKS was the bearer of a letter which, he claimed, was intended for Colonel CHRISTI, and he was also well provided with money, having in his possession, 19,805 Belgian francs, 259 German marks, and 100 United States dollars.

Preliminary interrogation of the prisoner was now carried out, and he gave his examiners a skeleton account of his life story and activities. This story was subsequently augmented by further interrogations, which took place at No. 205 H.Q. American C.I.C. Detachment, on the 20th October; at No. 888 H.Q. First U.S. Army, on the 23rd October; and at the H.Q. of the 12th Army Group, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st October.

A reasonably coherent version of NAUJOCKS' story having been obtained, it was decided to send him to the U.K. for more intensive examination. He was accordingly taken to Paris on the 2nd November, 1944, whence he was flown to England on the same day. He arrived, under escort, at Camp 020 on the morning of the following day, November 3rd, and the detailed investigation of his case was begun without delay.

Examination of NAUJOCKS' property, which comprised a black kitbag and a brown canvas holdall containing changes of clothing and necessary toilet requisites, revealed nothing of interest, and, apart from his false passport and a well-filled diary and address book, no suspicious documents were found in his pockets. He was, accordingly, carefully interrogated over a considerable period, and the complete story obtained from him may now be set forth as follows.

EARLY LIFE:

Alfred NAUJOCKS was born at Kiel-Gaarden, Augustenstrasse 34, on the 20th September, 1911, the second child of Richard NAUJOCKS and his wife, Theresa, nee PAHLKE. The father, an ex-naval reservist, was a sales representative for a number of drug manufacturers, and carried on his modest business from his own home. Young NAUJOCKS and his two sisters (who are now aged 38 and 31 years respectively) grew up in the house where they were born.

When he was six years old, the boy was sent to the Ober-Realschule II in Kiel, where, despite the fact that he was ill for long periods with chest trouble at each turn of the season, he made steady progress with his studies, and eventually reached the Obertertia grade at the age of approximately sixteen years. Having no desire to prolong his schooling by taking the senior course, NAUJOCKS now left the Ober-Realschule without troubling to qualify for his leaving certificate, since he felt that it would be wiser to learn a useful trade.

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EARLY LIFE (Continued):

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In 1938, having decided to become an orthopaedic surgical mechanic, he entered the business of a certain Herr BECKMANN as an apprentice, and worked for this man in Kiel for about two years, during which period he completed his education by studying at the local technical school. By Easter, 1930, however, NAUJOCKS had grown tired of surgical mechanics, and he therefore decided to abandon his apprenticeship so as to be able to try his hand at motor repair work which, he felt, would be more interesting. He successfully obtained employment in a garage run by a certain Herr NOBIS, from which he transferred, after a month or two, to another motor firm in Kiel owned by a man named Bernhard KOEHLER. Towards the end of the year, having learned the elements of motor engineering, he entered for and passed the practical examination qualifying him for membership of the transport mechanics' trade, and forthwith obtained a better job as repair manager with the REDLIEN Firm in the Adelheidstrasse, Kiel. Unfortunately for him, this business went bankrupt shortly after he joined it, and being unable to find work with any motor repair company, NAUJOCKS was obliged to remain at home and help his father with his drug-selling in return for occasional pocket money and his keep.

As, however, NAUJOCKS senior was unable to pay his son any regular salary, the latter soon became dissatisfied with his lot and began to search for more lucrative employment. In this he was unsuccessful, since Germany was still suffering from the effects of the post-war depression, and he was eventually reduced to such straits that he was compelled to apply for unemployment assistance. Being now without work and in receipt of the German equivalent of the "dole", NAUJOCKS became aware, for the first time, of the political hotbed in the midst of which he lived. The Kiel district of Gaarden contained the majority of the extremist political elements, and it was literally only possible, at this time, to belong either to the Extreme Right (the National Socialists), or to the Extreme Left (the Communists). Street fighting between the rival factions was a frequent occurrence, and bands of ruffians roamed the thoroughfares. NAUJOCKS had, up till now, taken no interest in political matters and was indifferent to both Communists and Nazis. A certain experience, however, was destined abruptly to change his views.

FIRST CONTACT WITH THE NAZI PARTY:

In July 1931, having been given a motor cycle by his father, NAUJOCKS went into a shop close to his home to purchase a coloured pennant for his machine. Unwittingly he chose one bearing the Nazi swastika emblem, and as he was about to ride away from the shop with the pennant fixed to his handlebars, he was set upon by a mob of young Communists who dragged him from his motor-cycle and severely beat him up. As a result of this incident, NAUJOCKS, who was badly scared, resolved, as a measure of personal protection, to find out more about the activities and aims of the Nazi Party.

He accordingly attended party meetings and, becoming enthusiastic, joined the S.S. on the occasion of an electoral gathering on the 1st August, 1931. As an S.S. Man, NAUJOCKS now automatically became a member of the Nazi Party, and it was in this month (August 1931) that the important phase of his life began.

During the autumn he received regular training in both military and political subjects, and he also took part in a certain amount of squad drill. He states, however, that no weapon training was carried out at this stage in the development of the Nazi Party. At this period,

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FIRST CONTACT WITH THE NAZI PARTY (Continued):

the S.S. organisation was used principally to combat the menace of Communism, which was rapidly becoming a powerful force in Germany, and NAUJOCKS, who gave up a great deal of his time to party activities, took part in much street fighting in his native Kiel, during the course of which both sides suffered heavy casualties. At the same time he continued to assist his father to a certain extent in return for his keep, and thus the first year of his service with the S.S. passed by. His commanding officer at this time was a man by the name of KNIEFALL.

In November 1932, NAUJOCKS married Leni BIRKENFELD, a woman twelve years his senior, and forthwith obtained employment in a tobacco shop which belonged to her family. He soon tired of selling tobacco and cigarettes, however, and changed his job for one in the Kiel dock-yards, where he worked until the early spring of 1934.

RECRUITMENT INTO THE S.S. PARTEI-INFORMATION:

By 1934, NAUJOCKS realised that he had made a fatal mistake in marrying a woman so much older than himself. They did not get on together, and it was obvious that the marriage could not last. At the end of February, 1934, therefore, he left his wife and travelled to Berlin, where, through the good offices of an S.S. comrade named Werner GOETTSCH, he became a driver at the Dienststelle of the S.S. Partei-Information (political intelligence Department of the S.S.), Berlin-West, Eichenallee, 16. This appointment carried with it promotion to the rank of Scharfuhrer, and NAUJOCKS was billeted in quarters attached to the Dienststelle.

He found that the Partei-Information (usually abbreviated to P.I.) was essentially an inter-party intelligence service, and that it was responsible for obtaining information regarding the opinions, tendencies and activities of members of the various Nazi organisations. The chief, at this time, was a certain Standartenfuhrer KOBELINSKI, but NAUJOCKS did not have much to do with this officer.

Shortly after his enrolment in the S.S. Partei-Information, NAUJOCKS' wife gave birth to a daughter, Antje, but in spite of this event, he was determined not to return to her, and began making preparations for the institution of divorce proceedings.

TRANSFER TO THE S.D. OBERABSCHNITT OST:

In July, 1934, HEYDRICH, together with certain members of the Bavarian Political Police, formed the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost, and the Partei-Information was incorporated in this organisation. NAUJOCKS was automatically transferred to the new Dienststelle, which was situated in the Albrechtstrasse, and was quite prepared to continue serving as a driver. He was informed, however, that there was no promotion or future in this work, and was strongly advised to apply for employment in a clerical capacity. This he accordingly did, and he was duly appointed a clerical official in the Sicherheitsdienst at an initial salary of RM. 100 per month. The chief of the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost at the time of its foundation was a Frisian named Hermann BEHREND, who later on - towards the end of 1936 - became Zentralabteilungsleiter of the S.D. Hauptamt III.

Later on in the year, NAUJOCKS was transferred to the inner departmental registry, where he did clerical work in connection with the

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TRANSFER TO THE S.D. OBERABSCHNITT OST (Continued):

compiling of records, and maintained a card index. He was also successful, at about this time, in obtaining a divorce decree from his wife, and was consequently able to devote all his energies to his official duties without being hampered by family ties.

Towards the end of the summer of 1934, NAUJOCKS was promoted to the rank of Oberscharfuehrer, and he now began to come into much closer contact with HEYDRICH, who was becoming more and more influential in the Nazi Party. When they first met, HEYDRICH treated his subordinate quite well, but the two did not always see eye to eye and friction sometimes arose between them. NAUJOCKS, nevertheless, was wise enough to avoid giving HEYDRICH any cause to complain of his work at this stage in his career, for he was beginning to feel himself securely established in the Party, and did not wish to jeopardise his chances of future promotion.

THE AFFAIR OF [OTTO STRASSER] Pf. 47321.

At the end of October or beginning of November, 1934, NAUJOCKS was unexpectedly sent for by HEYDRICH, who told him that he wished him to undertake a special mission for the Party. This involved the liquidation of the well-known Otto STRASSER who was, at the time, living in Prague, and the proposed murder was connected with a wholesale purge of members of the "opposition" in the Nazi Party which HEYDRICH was planning. NAUJOCKS was told that his accomplice in this mission was to be his friend Werner GOETTSCH, and he states that he agreed to carry out HEYDRICH's instructions entirely on idealistic grounds, since he was, at this time, a firm believer in the aims of the National Socialists.

He and GOETTSCH duly set out for Prague, and on their arrival, made careful enquiries among the Pro-Nazi elements in that city as to STRASSER's habits and mode of life. After fourteen days stay in the Czech capital, however, they decided to abandon the attempt, as they feared repercussions from the local police. They returned to Berlin, therefore, and NAUJOCKS told HEYDRICH a carefully prepared story to the effect that they had been unable to locate their quarry. HEYDRICH, unfortunately, refused to accept this excuse, accusing him of cowardice and disobedience, and it was this incident which laid the foundations of the quarrel which was later to develop between the two men.

THE MURDER OF RUDOLF FORMIS:

Determined to try his subordinate out as a catspaw despite his failure to liquidate STRASSER, HEYDRICH sent for NAUJOCKS again in February, 1935, and told him that the Nazi Party, and in particular, HITLER and GOERING, were being caused embarrassment by a secret W/T transmitter which was broadcasting anti-Nazi propaganda from Czechoslovakia. He went on to say that the man responsible for the transmissions was a certain Rudolf FORMIS, and that the station was believed to be located in a remote mountain village some distance from Prague. NAUJOCKS' mission was to travel to Czechoslovakia, destroy the W/T transmitter, and bring FORMIS back to Germany alive. He expressed his willingness to carry out HEYDRICH's instructions, and before leaving Berlin, had an interview with HUBER, then a Gestapo official in Berlin, who told him that as a result of careful intelligence work carried out by German agents in Czechoslovakia, FORMIS' W/T station had been traced to a small inn in a remote village known as Cahourcy (sic), situated in the mountainous country adjacent to the township of Stechowitz, some forty or fifty kilometers due south of Prague. HUBER then drew him

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THE MURDER OF RUDOLF FOMIS (Continued):

a rough sketch showing the exact position of the inn, and pointing out that the presence of a W/T aerial in the immediate vicinity of the building would aid him in identifying it, went on to explain the structural difference between a receiving aerial and the transmitting variety.

Having received these instructions, NAUJOCKS made his way to Prague and thence to Cahourcy, where he easily located the inn with the W/T aerial rigged up on the roof. He states that the village was a most suitable one for clandestine wireless transmission, since it was invariably snowbound in winter, and, indeed, very little frequented at any time of the year. In FOMIS' case, secrecy was most desirable, since he was transmitting without the authority of the Czechoslovakian Government. Realising that it would be necessary for him to make a careful reconnaissance before attempting to carry out the kidnapping, NAUJOCKS now put up at this very inn where FOMIS was staying, and proceeded to study the habits of his victim and the other guests, even going so far as to take a wax impression of the key of FOMIS' bedroom where the W/T apparatus was hidden.

Having completed this preliminary intelligence work, he decided that the mission was too difficult for him to carry out alone, so he returned to Berlin, where he reported to HEYDRICH and asked that his friend GOETTSCH might be permitted to assist him. HEYDRICH rather grudgingly gave his assent, and NAUJOCKS and GOETTSCH accordingly travelled together to Czechoslovakia, taking with them a woman by the name of Edith FERSBACH, who was running away to escape an unhappy marriage, and who, they thought, might be useful to them.

On arrival in Cahourcy, they all three put up at the inn, and a few days were allowed to elapse before any attempt was made, so as to avert any suspicion on the part of FOMIS and the landlord that they had come for a nefarious purpose. Eventually the time came to act, and on the day chosen for the carrying out of the mission, NAUJOCKS instructed GOETTSCH to watch the hotel and to keep a powerful car in readiness for their escape back into German territory, telling him that he anticipated they would run into considerable difficulties. He then made his way alone and unarmed to FOMIS' room at an hour when he imagined that the latter would be absent, and, having satisfied himself that there was no one there, he entered and made ready to sabotage the apparatus. Before he reached the set, however, FOMIS, who had been hiding in the darkness, fired several shots at him with a revolver, wounding him in the hand, the foot, and the thigh. NAUJOCKS sprang at his assailant and a furious struggle ensued, at the conclusion of which FOMIS was shot dead with his own pistol.

Having liquidated FOMIS, NAUJOCKS made haste to destroy the wireless set, and as soon as it was wrecked beyond repair, he rejoined GOETTSCH and Edith FERSBACH, and the three of them drove at full speed for the German frontier, which they crossed in safety just before the hue and cry was raised by the Czech police.

When NAUJOCKS and GOETTSCH reached Berlin once again after their ten days' absence in Czechoslovakia, they reported the success of their mission to HEYDRICH without delay. The latter, however, did not even thank them for the risk they had run, nor did he sympathise with NAUJOCKS over his wounds. In fact he treated them with marked coolness, and gave them to understand that they had failed in their mission, since their instructions had been to bring FOMIS to Germany alive, and not to murder him.

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THE MURDER OF RUDOLF FORMIS (Continued):

This attitude on the part of their chief so disgusted NAUJOCKS and GOETTSCH that they determined to avoid undertaking any further missions for HEYDRICH, and NAUJOCKS himself maintains that his nerves were badly affected by the incident which - indeed - was the main cause of the nervous breakdown which he later suffered. HEYDRICH, however, characteristically ignored his subordinate's personal feelings in the matter, and calmly suggested to NAUJOCKS that he should return to Czechoslovakia as soon as the affair had blown over somewhat, for the purpose of finding out if FORMIS' W/T transmitter had, in fact, been completely destroyed. To his surprise and annoyance, NAUJOCKS flatly refused to go, partly because he was far from well, and partly because the murder had received considerable publicity in the Czech press and he feared that he would be recognised and arrested. He declares that the Czech authorities never succeeded in tracing the crime to him, and mentions that Edith KERSBACH, who did not realise the implications of the plot in which she was an accomplice, is now remarried and living peacefully in Switzerland.

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RESUMPTION OF SERVICE WITH THE S.D. OBERABSCHNITT OST:

NAUJOCKS now resumed his work for the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost, which had, during his absence in Czechoslovakia, moved to new premises at Berlin-Grünwald, Jagostrasse 16/18. He began by carrying out the same clerical duties as hitherto, but before the close of 1935, his promotion to Sturmführer came through, bringing with it added responsibilities and placing him in a supervisory position. He states that, at this time, Germany possessed no active intelligence service operating beyond her borders, and that his work consisted almost entirely of internal espionage and the enforcement of security measures designed to protect the clandestine armaments industry. This involved the careful watching of all people known to be opposed to the regime, and those considered to be at all dangerous were rounded up and either thrown into concentration camps or liquidated.

It should be pointed out, at this stage, that the name "Oberabschnitt Ost" is somewhat misleading. The department was concerned with security measures in Eastern Germany, not Eastern Europe, and its sphere of influence at the time when NAUJOCKS was connected with it comprised Brandenburg, the Kurmark (Berlin district), and the metropolitan area of Berlin itself. The Oberabschnitt was divided up into the following six sections:-

1. VERWALTUNG: (Which dealt with all matters of administration).
2. LINKS: (Which watched the activities of left-wing political parties and subversive movements.)
3. RECHTS: (Which watched the activities of right-wing political parties, and in particular, the Nationale Volkspartei).
4. ZWISCHENSTAATLICHE VERBAENDE UND ORGANISATION: (Which dealt with international liaison and organisation).
5. STAAT UND PARTEI: (Dealing with matters directly concerning State and Party).
6. ABWEHR: (Which carried out internal security measures, especially in connection with the clandestine German armaments factories).

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DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE WITH THE S.D. OBERABSCHNITT OST: (Continued):

When promoted to the rank of Sturmfuehrer, NAUJOCKS was transferred to this lastmentioned Abwehr section of the Oberabschnitt which must, of course, not be confused with the "Abwehr" branch of the German Secret Service, and it was while serving with this section that he carried out security measures in the various factories in his area. He states that, while engaged on this work, he depended, for his information, on reports submitted by special secret agents who had been previously planted in the factories suspected of harbouring saboteurs. He is unable to supply the names of any of these agents, however, pointing out that they were simply trusted Party members, and not individuals of any real importance.

FRIENDSHIP WITH WOLFGANG SANNER:

While working in Berlin, towards the beginning of 1936, NAUJOCKS met and became very friendly with a man named Wolfgang SANNER, who lived with his family at Hansafer 8. Gradually this friendship became more intimate until, in a very short time, NAUJOCKS was received in the SANNER household as though he were a member of it. Through NAUJOCKS, SANNER now joined the Allgemeine S.S., and a month or two later was transferred to the S.D. where he came under the orders of [Brigadefuehrer JOST] and Obersturmbannfuehrer FLEBERT. In civilian life, SANNER was an employee of the A.E.G. (Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft) in Berlin, and the chiefs of the S.D. considered that this would provide him with excellent cover to organise a system of industrial espionage with ramifications abroad as well as inside Germany.

SANNER was accordingly ordered to visit certain of the A.E.G. branches in foreign countries for this purpose, and NAUJOCKS, who had hitherto not had the opportunity to travel abroad to any great extent, obtained permission from his superiors in the S.D. to accompany him. Indeed, he was not only given the necessary leave, but encouraged to do so, the S.D. organisation even going so far as to make it possible for him to obtain an adequate supply of foreign currency.

With SANNER, NAUJOCKS now carried out a number of journeys which took him to such places as Istanbul, Ankara, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest, Athens, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Paris and London, and the year 1937 was well advanced before the mission was completed. He maintains that, so far as he himself was concerned, these various trips abroad had nothing whatever to do with intelligence work, and says that he undertook them solely for pleasure. The two men stayed at the best hotels in each city visited, and not only made contact with the managers of the various A.E.G. branches, but also with German embassy and legation officials.

SANNER returned to Berlin for a few days between each trip to report to his superiors in the S.D. and to the Managing Director of the A.E.G., who was a party to the plan, but NAUJOCKS was not present when these reports were made, as he preferred to leave the official side of the mission to his friend. London was the only one of the above-mentioned capital cities which NAUJOCKS and SANNER visited separately, the former purely for pleasure, and the latter on business connected with his mission. NAUJOCKS' trip to England, however, only lasted for two days, and was carried out from Paris, via Calais and Dover, during the summer of 1937.

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RETURN TO THE S.D. OBERABSCHNITT OST:

Having completed his travels through Europe, NAUJOCKS settled down once again to his work in the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost. He was by this time an Obersturmfuehrer, his promotion having been approved during his absence abroad. He now continued with his former internal security work, and during the autumn of 1937, much to his delight, was further promoted to the rank of Hauptsturmfuehrer in the S.S., and simultaneously made Leiter of the "Abwehr" section of the Oberabschnitt. He says that the Oberabschnitt Ost was directed, at this time, by Standartenfuehrer (now Brigadefuehrer) NAUMANN, who was assisted by a deputy known as the Stabsfuehrer. He is unfortunately unable to remember the name of this latter official, but he gives the names of his subordinates in the "Abwehr" section as follows: Obersturmfuehrer THIEMANN, Untersturmfuehrer BRAND, Untersturmfuehrer WELLENDOFF, and Oberscharfuehrer OTT. NAUJOCKS also had a woman secretary, but she did not stay in his section for long, as she objected to the low rates of pay. He says he cannot supply the names of any of the officials who were serving in other departments of the Oberabschnitt Ost, as they were perpetually being moved elsewhere, with the result that he never had the opportunity to get to know them.

TRANSFER TO THE S.D. HAUPTAMT VI:

In the late autumn of 1937 the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost ceased to exist as such, being incorporated in what was known as the S.D. Leitabschnitt, and NAUJOCKS was thereupon transferred to the S.D. Hauptamt VI, Wilhelmstrasse 102, where additional personnel was badly needed owing to the scheming then afoot in connection with the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, not to mention the reconstituting of the Saargebiet as an integral part of the German Reich.

This appointment greatly benefited NAUJOCKS and enhanced his personal prestige, since he was brought into direct contact with such people as HIMMLER, GOERING, RIBBENTROP and GOEBBELS, to whom HEYDRICH introduced him. He also met Admiral CANARIS, the German Secret Service Chief at about this time, being presented to him by HEYDRICH's adjutant, Hauptsturmfuehrer SCHEIDLER, in HEYDRICH's ante-room at the Berlin Gestapo Headquarters. CANARIS was wearing naval uniform on this occasion, and NAUJOCKS had a few moments' general conversation with him. This was the only meeting NAUJOCKS had with CANARIS. He states that he does not know where he is now, though he believes him to have been disgraced as a result of his failure to provide satisfactory military intelligence in connection with the Russian campaign. He did, however, later meet CANARIS's nephew, when the latter was appointed S.S. Polizeifuehrer and Befehlshaber in Brussels and established himself in offices in the Avenue Louise.

In addition to the above, HIMMLER's personal adjutant, a man named VON HADELN, was well known to NAUJOCKS at the time when he joined the S.D. Hauptamt VI. VON HADELN was later replaced by a certain PEIPER, who was himself subsequently transferred to the Waffen S.S., and NAUJOCKS says that HIMMLER's police-adjutant during the latter part of 1944 was a man named SUCHANEK. Obersturmfuehrer BRAND was his personal Referent at this period.

In March, 1938, NAUJOCKS was promoted to the rank of Sturmbannfuehrer and made chief (Hauptabteilungsleiter) of the department of the S.D. Hauptamt VI which dealt with South-Eastern Europe. He states that it was now that the Nazi Party began seriously to concentrate on

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TRANSFER TO THE S.D. HAUPTAMT VI (Continued):

political and economic espionage in the countries bordering the Reich and that Hauptamt VI became, in consequence, a much busier department. As, however, prior to 1940, the S.D. in general was financed by the Party and not by the state, the funds placed at the disposal of the Service's operatives were far from sufficient for their needs, a fact which greatly hampered the efficient running of the organisation.

PF 601,879

As Hauptabteilungsleiter, NAUJOCKS worked under the direction of Brigadefuehrer JOST and FLIBERT, the latter's deputy. Among his colleagues in Hauptamt VI were ROESENER and POCHE, the latter being primarily concerned with economic espionage, and he had as subordinates in his own section (the Abteilung Sud-Ost), Regierungsrat BAUMANN, Untersturmfuehrer WELLENDOERF (who had been transferred from the Oberabschnitt Ost), Untersturmfuehrer LEHN, Untersturmfuehrer ISSEL, and Oberscharfuehrer BOLLMANN. NAUJOCKS states that his particular department did not maintain paid espionage agents in the Balkans, but that it was mainly concerned with studying the ethnological and economic aspects of the South-East European countries. In this connection he relied on reports submitted by German business men who travelled extensively in the countries concerned. They were not paid, but were enthusiastic Nazis who prepared their reports on ideological grounds and expected no recompense for them. NAUJOCKS says that the chief of these, and the only one whose name he can remember, was a Sudeten-German Vertrauensmann named URBAHN, who carried out circular "business" tours of the Balkan countries and returned each fortnight to Berlin to make his reports. When SCHULLENBERG gained control of the Hauptamt later on, however, the whole system of espionage was altered and placed on a much more efficient footing. PF 600,561.

THE PROPOSED LIQUIDATION OF BERNDT:

At the beginning of 1939 HEYDRICH sent for NAUJOCKS and made yet another attempt to persuade him to act as his private assassin. On this occasion the victim was to be a certain BERNDT who worked in the Propaganda Ministry and who, in some way or other, had contrived to offend HEYDRICH. In this instance NAUJOCKS was not specifically ordered to liquidate BERNDT, but approached confidentially and asked if he would personally arrest the man. When requesting him to do this, however, HEYDRICH stressed that NAUJOCKS was to use his revolver without hesitation if the victim made the slightest attempt at resistance, and it seemed, therefore, that the chances of the unfortunate BERNDT being kidnapped with a whole skin - or even alive - were slight indeed.

Realising that he was practically being asked to murder BERNDT, who, incidentally, was well known to him, NAUJOCKS begged HEYDRICH to find some other man for the job, pointing out that his nerves were in a very poor state and that he was, in fact, far from well. Finding that HEYDRICH remained unimpressed, he then took a number of days sick leave and retired to his bed.

On his eventual return to work, however, HEYDRICH sent for him in a fury, severely reprimanded him for disobedience, and expressed general dissatisfaction with his work. Even Brigadefuehrer JOST, the departmental chief, dared not mention NAUJOCKS' name to HEYDRICH for some little time after this incident, and he (JOST) secretly advised his subordinate to get out of the S.D. at the first opportunity, and promised him his assistance. He concluded by telling NAUJOCKS openly that HEYDRICH was only waiting for a suitable moment to "wring his neck".

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THE PROPOSED LIQUIDATION OF BENNDT: (Continued):

HEYDRICH's temper gradually cooled, however, and it was not long before he approached NAUJOCKS with another personal request. This time he wanted him to gain control of, or organise, a bacteriological laboratory which could be used entirely for the surreptitious liquidation of persons whom he (HEYDRICH) regarded as dangerous. NAUJOCKS, horrified at such a devilish scheme, replied that there was nothing he could do to assist, but he believes, nevertheless, that HEYDRICH eventually succeeded in getting what he wanted.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1939:

During the early spring of 1939, NAUJOCKS, who felt that he badly needed a holiday, went on a tour of Southern Italy and Sicily. This was carried out solely for pleasure, and he states that he did no work for the S.D. during the course of the trip.

Shortly after his return to Berlin (in March), the German Army invaded Czechoslovakia and occupied Prague, and this outrage, as is well known, was followed by much diplomatic haggling regarding the future of Slovakia which, HITLER proposed, should become a semi-autonomous state under Nazi protection. NAUJOCKS himself was concerned to some extent in this diplomatic activity, being deputed to meet the Slovak delegation, consisting of KARASIN, DURCZANSKI, MACH and Dr. TUKA, when they arrived at Tempelhof Airport for conversations with the German leaders in Berlin. After receiving the party at Tempelhof, he accompanied them to their interview with Hermann GOERING and was present during the preliminary talks. NAUJOCKS states that the visit of these Slovak delegates to Berlin was arranged by his friend Werner GOETTSCH, who was by this time working for the S.D. in Vienna. GOETTSCH, it seems, was also in close contact with Dr. TISO, and was assisting VESSEMEIER (until recently the Nazi Representative in Hungary) in negotiating with the Slovaks in their own capital, Bratislava. PF 602,391.

Shortly after the visit of KARASIN's party to Berlin, NAUJOCKS himself went to Bratislava to discuss the progress of the talks with DURCZANSKI, VESSEMEIER and KRAUSS. He was there for only two days, however, and declares that he never met TISO. Furthermore, he states that he had nothing to do with the interview arranged between TISO and HITLER at about this time.

After playing his small part in these negotiations regarding the future of the Slovak state, NAUJOCKS carried out a semi-official tour of Austria and Bohemia, which were undergoing the process of Nazification. While in Vienna, on this occasion, he made a point of renewing contact with GOETTSCH, and the two of them attended a reception held by HITLER, during the course of which NAUJOCKS had the privilege of meeting HIMMLER for the second time. Before leaving the Austrian Capital on his return journey to Berlin, NAUJOCKS was introduced by GOETTSCH to KALTENBRUNNER, who had just been appointed Hoehrer S.S. und Polizeifuehrer in Vienna. KALTENBRUNNER was regarded as a man with a future even in those days, and he is now, of course, chief of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin.

NAUJOCKS has a high opinion of KALTENBRUNNER's ability and speaks of him as a straightforward and honest man. He says that HEYDRICH and KALTENBRUNNER were always on bad terms - the contrast in their characters being sufficient to make this inevitable. HIMMLER, however, liked him, and insisted on his being chosen to replace HEYDRICH when the latter was eventually assassinated by the Czech Patriots.

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ACTIVITIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1939 (Continued):

NAUJOCKS maintains that this tour of Austria and Czechoslovakia was undertaken by him on his own initiative because he wished to study the political situation for himself. He felt that he needed to form personal impressions of the state of the two countries, since they comprised part of the territory in which he, as Hauptabteilungsleiter of the "Sued-Ost" section was interested. The only S.D. office he visited during his tour was that in Vienna, and apart from GOETTSCH, the only important local S.D. official contacted by him was Brigadefuehrer HUEBER, Leiter of the Vienna Stapo, whom he had first met in Berlin prior to the FORMIS affair.

ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE SICHERHEITSDIENST:

On the 1st August, 1939, NAUJOCKS married his second wife, Olava LAMMERICH, and resolved to make a determined effort to get out of the S.D. At a dinner party in Berlin he happened to have been introduced, a short time previously, to Dr. Walter MEYER, Director of the Junkers Aircraft Works. Through this important industrialist he made the acquaintance of Engineer-General LUCHT, whom he describes as UDET's right-hand man at the Air Ministry, and other staff officers, including the Chief of Personnel of the Luftwaffe Fighter Command. NAUJOCKS told General LUCHT about his difficulties with HEYDRICH and asked him if he could find a means of freeing him from the S.D. and recruiting him into the Luftwaffe as a prospective fighter pilot. LUCHT, who knew HEYDRICH for what he was, readily agreed to assist; NAUJOCKS' training programme was drawn up, and he even went so far as to undergo his preliminary medical examination and sit for the intelligence test. HEYDRICH, however, learned in time of his application to join the Luftwaffe, and stubbornly refused to release him from his duties at the S.D. Hauptamt VI. After this NAUJOCKS approached his chief on three or four further occasions in the hope of having his transfer approved, but HEYDRICH eventually told him that, if he referred to the matter again, he would be severely punished for behaving in an undisciplined manner.

THE POLISH FRONTIER INCIDENTS:

On the 10th August, 1939, NAUJOCKS was summoned into HEYDRICH's presence and told that, as the Fuehrer was determined to attack Poland within a month, it would be necessary to stage some "frontier incidents" which would lead the world to believe that the first aggressive move had been made by the Poles and not by the Germans. For this purpose, it was proposed to take selected life-term prisoners from the concentration camps, kill them by means of hypodermic injections, dress them in Polish army uniforms and, having riddled the bodies with bullets, place them in carefully chosen positions in German frontier villages of Upper Silesia, so that it would appear, to the casual observer, that small parties of Polish troops had been carrying out abortive raids on Reich territory.

This plan was immediately put into effect, and NAUJOCKS states that the bodies were forwarded to the villages where they were required in packing cases labelled "preserves". Some of the victims arrived at their destinations only half-dead, having been given inadequate injections, and these had to be put out of their misery before they could be used. The part played by NAUJOCKS in the affair was as follows:- In order to lend colour to the "frontier incidents", HEYDRICH and his friends decided to publish a story to the effect that the Gleiwitz broadcasting station had been attacked by Polish insurgents, and he (NAUJOCKS) was accordingly sent to that town with five or six men to

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On 9th November 1959 NAUJOCKS took a leading part in the kidnapping of the British officers BEST and STEVENS at Venlo. BEST and STEVENS were in touch with certain elements in Germany and had arranged, in circumstances not yet fully known, to attend a meeting just inside the Dutch border. Shortly after arrival they were set upon by a party of armed Germans led by NAUJOCKS who seized them and carried them across the frontier into Germany where they still remain.

A full account of the incident, as given by NAUJOCKS, is contained in a special appendix at the conclusion of this report.

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THE POLISH FRONTIER INCIDENTS (Continued):

make the necessary arrangements. On his arrival there, he arranged for a Polish-speaking German to take possession of the microphone "by force" and to begin broadcasting an appeal to his "countrymen" urging them to rise against the Germans. The broadcast was then abruptly broken off, shots were fired in the studio, and finally a corpse, with which NAUJOCKS had previously been provided, was left lying on the floor close to the microphone, riddled with bullets.

NAUJOCKS had to remain for more than fortnight in Gleiwitz before he was ordered back to Berlin, and when he did eventually leave and passed all the German troops and army equipment en route for the Polish frontier, he realised for the first time that it was now merely a matter of days before war broke out.

In this way Germany prepared for her unprovoked attack on the Polish people, and NAUJOCKS says that when HITLER made his radio speech on 1st September, 1939, in which he expressed his anger at the "Polish frontier outrages" and assured his listeners that such insults could only be answered by the sword, he (NAUJOCKS) began for the first time to lose faith in the Fuehrer. He maintains that HITLER himself must have planned the frontier incident scheme and given orders for the murder of the prisoners from the concentration camps, since no other Nazi leader would have dared to take such a step on his own initiative. He points out, however, that even the Fuehrer himself could not have carried out such a dastardly plan without the assistance of utterly unscrupulous men such as HEYDRICH and Gruppenleiter MUELLER, who rivalled the former for his cruelty and callousness.

On his return to Berlin NAUJOCKS was, as usual, bitterly reprimanded by HEYDRICH, who had been unable to pick up the faked broadcast from Gleiwitz Radio Station and was inclined to suggest that it had never taken place at all because NAUJOCKS had, as usual, lost his nerve at the last moment.

Becoming more and more depressed at the way in which he was treated, NAUJOCKS approached HEYDRICH again, towards the end of September, and complaining that he had been passed over in promotion, begged to be allowed to transfer to the Luftwaffe, where, he felt, his chances of success would be better. HEYDRICH, however, turned a deaf ear to this request, flatly refused even to consider the matter, and warned his subordinate not to broach the subject again.

CREATION OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT WITHIN S.D. HAUPTAMT VI:

NAUJOCKS now returned to his intelligence work in the Sued-Ost Section of S.D. Hauptamt VI, and feeling that he had little or no chance of escaping from HEYDRICH's clutches, began to cast about for some means whereby he could distinguish himself in his work and win more favour from his superiors.

During December, 1939, it suddenly occurred to him that there was little or no technical apparatus or material available for the use of S.D. agents with missions abroad, that is to say, secret inks and developers, radio equipment, printing machinery for the production of forged documents, and photographic material. Realising that this was a serious deficiency in time of war, and that a similar state of affairs prevailed in other departments of the S.D. and the Abwehr, he resolved to endeavour to organise a special bureau in which technical equipment of all kinds could be collected for issue to agents as and when required by them.

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CREATION OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (Continued):

To this end, therefore, he put himself in touch with a technical specialist from Vienna named Dr. LANGE, who had served in the Austrian Intelligence Service during the first world war, and asked for his expert assistance. Dr. LANGE duly arrived in Berlin to confer with NAUJOCKS, and the two decided actively to collaborate. In due course, the attention of NAUJOCKS' departmental Chief, Brigadefuehrer JOST was attracted to the technical department which he was endeavouring to create, and the result was that NAUJOCKS soon began to receive official encouragement in his experimental forging of false documents, rubber stamps, etc. PF 601,879

In January, 1940, when the S.D. authorities realised that the technical bureau was likely to be a success, NAUJOCKS was instructed to transfer his new department from the Wilhelmstrasse address to new premises at No. 6a, in the neighbouring Delbrueckstrasse, where more ample accommodation was available. This building in the Delbrueckstrasse had originally been a private house, but just prior to NAUJOCKS taking it over, it had been used by the S.D. as a training establishment for espionage agents. Unfortunately, however, he is unable to supply any information as to the nature of the training given to these people.

THE FORGING OF BRITISH BANK NOTES:

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Shortly after NAUJOCKS had transferred to these new office premises, a conference took place between JOST and HEYDRICH, during the course of which HEYDRICH mentioned that HITLER wished large quantities of British bank notes to be printed so that they could be dropped over this country from German aircraft just prior to the invasion of the British Isles. This, it was anticipated, would cause financial chaos and render the task of the Germans easier. On hearing this scheme proposed, JOST immediately mentioned the work which NAUJOCKS was doing, with the result that HEYDRICH sent for the latter and ordered him to undertake the task, asking him to specify what time and assistance he would require. NAUJOCKS had no choice but to agree to carry out these instructions, but as he knew next to nothing about the production of forged bank notes and had no one but LANGE to whom he could turn for advice, he asked for a couple of days grace before giving a reply.

At the end of that time, he appeared again before HEYDRICH, who asked him what progress he had made. As, however, he could only say that he had been quite unable to come to any decision in the matter, HEYDRICH flew into a rage and severely lectured him, telling him that he could not hope to get away with the same tricks every time. He concluded by ordering him to report progress every three days, and took the earliest opportunity to comment unfavourably to JOST concerning the general efficiency of Hauptamt VI.

Realising that HEYDRICH's orders would have to be carried out, however impossible they might seem, NAUJOCKS now conferred with the Personnel Department of Hauptamt VI, with the result that a number of craftsmen and experts were eventually engaged to assist him. In due course an adequate number of assistants was recruited, and when all was ready to begin the forging of bank notes, the staff of NAUJOCKS' technical department comprised the following:-

"A". Service Officials:

S.S. Obersturmfuehrer FUHRMANN - NAUJOCKS' deputy, and the officer in charge of administration.

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THE FORGING OF BRITISH BANK NOTES (Continued):"A". Service Officials (Continued):

S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer <u>BEST</u> <u>George</u>	- An engineer and draughtsman, who was in charge of all supplies (including paper).
PF 601, 893 [S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer <u>LASSIG</u>]	- An engineer, responsible for all mechanical matters.
S.S. Hauptsturmfuehrer <u>KRUGER</u>	- In charge of the forging of false passports and papers of identity (for espionage agents).
S.S. Untersturmfuehrer <u>SCHMITTNER</u>	- W/T expert.
S.S. Oberscharfuehrer <u>SCHUELER</u>	- Draughtsman and apprentice printer.
S.S. Oberscharfuehrer <u>LIEBE</u>	- Who prepared plans, rubber stamps, and technical drawings.
S.S. Oberscharfuehrer <u>FRAEVEL</u>	- Who assisted <u>LIEBE</u> , and was also in charge of the weapon store.
S.S. Oberscharfuehrer <u>KOCK</u>	- A photographic expert.
Oberstleutnant a.D. <u>IMME</u>	- Was head of the cypher section.
<u>"B". Civilian Assistants:</u>	
<u>Dr. LANGE</u>	- Was chief technical and scientific adviser, and was in charge of codes and cyphers prior to the arrival of <u>IMME</u> and <u>FIGL</u> .
Frau Dr. <u>LANGE</u> (wife of above)	- Assisted her husband. (<u>NAUJOCKS</u> thinks she may, at one time, have been connected with Vienna University.)
<u>FIGL</u>	- Code expert, who assisted <u>IMME</u> .
<u>SCHAMBERGER</u>	- A chemist who prepared sabotage materials.
<u>SAUTER</u>	- A general mechanic.
<u>WERNER</u>	- A buyer of supplies (under <u>BEST</u>).
<u>DRUECKREI</u>	- A printer.
<u>PAUL</u>	- An electro-metallurgist who galvanised the plates for the printing of the bank-notes.
<u>KUEFER</u>	- Plate engraver.
<u>ZIESE</u> (spelling doubtful)	- Plate engraver.
<u>FRINKE</u>	- Photographer and etcher.

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THE FORGING OF BRITISH BANK NOTES (Continued):"B". Civilian Assistants (Continued):

HINZ.

- Photographer and etcher.

VOIGT.

- Photographer.

The work of forging the bank notes now began, and proved to be even more exacting and complicated than NAUJOCKS had originally anticipated. To make things worse, there was a shortage of suitable paper, and the printing of the water-mark, which, was, of course, carried out by the paper manufacturer prior to delivery, caused enormous difficulties.

By April, 1940, the organisation of the technical department had become such a formidable task that NAUJOCKS was obliged to give up his Balkan intelligence work entirely so as to be able to devote all his time to the supervision of his large staff. HEYDRICH, what is more, was perpetually urging him to hurry with the production of the forgeries, and it eventually transpired that, whereas the leading experts of the German printing trade had said that at least three or four months would be required for the completion of the requisite number of false notes, HITLER and HEYDRICH had secretly agreed together that the work must be finished at all costs in that space of time, and would permit no extension.

As an illustration of the stupidity of the scheme in general, NAUJOCKS states that, after a large number of the notes had already been printed, somebody suddenly noticed that they were in denominations of £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £500, and pointed out that few members of the British public, other than the bankers and financiers, would ever have handled such high-value paper money. The sudden circulation of such notes in the British Isles would, consequently, cause the Government to suspect immediately that they had been forged abroad, and the game would be up so far as the Germans were concerned.

The strain of this work soon began to tell on NAUJOCKS' nerves, for not only was he deeply involved in the forging of bank notes, but also still responsible for the collecting together of the various technical materials required by the espionage agents of the Sicherheitsdienst.

By the autumn of 1940, the printing of the first consignment of bank notes (50,000 in various denominations) was completed, and NAUJOCKS' experts were able to devote more of their time to the forging of identity documents and, in particular, foreign passports for the use of both S.D. and Abwehr. Here they found that the experience gained in the bank note forging stood them in good stead, since passports could be effectively produced by means of the same photographic and electrotype processes.

Questioned regarding the part which he himself played in this technical department of the S.D., NAUJOCKS declares that he acted simply and solely in a supervisory capacity. There is little doubt, however, that he acquired a very fair knowledge of the technique of bank note forging by observing his various experts at work, and it must be remembered, in this connection, that having started life as a motor mechanic, he would naturally take an intelligent interest in anything involving the use of machinery.

Regarding the espionage agents who applied to his department for technical equipment he can unfortunately supply no information at all. He explains this by pointing out that they came into contact with his subordinates only, and says that it was not even necessary for him to take

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THE FORGING OF BRITISH BANK NOTES (Continued):

note of their names. He does not recollect any who were entrusted with missions in the United Kingdom.

As can well be imagined, NAUJOCKS' technical department excited considerable interest among the chiefs of the S.D. while it was in the process of organisation and development, and on one occasion during 1940, HIMMLER himself carried out a personal inspection of the offices and workshops at 6a, Delbrueckstrasse. In spite of this, however, HEYDRICH's attitude towards NAUJOCKS remained cold - probably because the latter found it quite impossible to produce the desired number of forged bank notes in the ridiculously short time allocated to him. (+)

JOURNEY TO THE HAGUE WITH WOLFGANG SANNER:

In September, 1940, NAUJOCKS temporarily abandoned his work in the technical department and travelled with his friend SANNER to The Hague, where the latter, on the instructions of Hauptamt VI, was to purchase a Dutch film company with a view to providing convincing cover for a new German Intelligence network in the Low Countries. SANNER had already, during 1939, acquired a controlling interest in a Swiss film company for the same purpose, but NAUJOCKS is unable to say where this latter firm was located or what name it operated under. In both cases, of course, the transaction was carried out with S.D. funds.

The film company which SANNER eventually decided to acquire in The Hague was controlled almost entirely by Jews, who, when the proposition was put to them, expressed their willingness to renounce their rights in return for facilities to leave German-occupied territory. In these negotiations SANNER was assisted by Brigadefuehrer HARSTER, and other S.D. officials in Holland, and as soon as it seemed that arrangements for the transfer of the company were proceeding satisfactorily, NAUJOCKS left his friend in The Hague and returned to his Dienststelle in Berlin.

PF 601,879 No sooner had he arrived there, however, than he heard from [JOSEF] that SANNER had been arrested in The Hague and was on his way, in custody, to Germany. At first NAUJOCKS concluded that this must have been some stupid error, but he learned some days later that SANNER had sold the exit permits prepared for the Jewish directors of the film company to other Jews for a considerable sum of money, most of which he had converted to his own use. When questioned by his superiors, SANNER implicated NAUJOCKS by saying that the latter had agreed to his disposing of the exit permits. Later on, however, he refuted this statement and wrote to his friend asking his forgiveness. Feeling that the matter would soon blow over and that there was nothing further he could do about it, NAUJOCKS now decided to go to Austria for a complete rest cure, having been grudgingly granted sick-leave by HEYDRICH on the grounds of a severe nervous breakdown. On the 15th November, 1940, therefore, he left Berlin for the mountains of the Steiermark, where he indulged in winter sports and endeavoured to forget his troubles.

NAUJOCKS' ARREST AND DEGRADATION:

On the 2nd January, 1941, NAUJOCKS unexpectedly received an official telegram ordering him to return immediately from Austria to Berlin. Not daring to disobey such imperative instructions, he left his wife at the hotel and departed for Germany without delay. On his

(+) For particulars of the process employed in the forging of bank-notes, see Appendix IV.

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NAUJOCKS' ARREST AND DEGRADATION (Continued):

arrival at the S.D. Headquarters in Berlin, he was informed that HEYDRICH wished to see him, so he made his way to the latter's sanctum, where, to his astonishment, he was disarmed and placed under arrest. He now remained in the hands of the Gestapo (at their headquarters) for three weeks, during which period he was twice interrogated by HEYDRICH. The latter, it seemed, had decided once and for all to get rid of him by using SANNER's false evidence against him, and the main accusation was that he had aided and abetted SANNER in return for bribes.

In actual fact this was untrue, since the silver cigarette cases and so forth, which he admitted having received from his friend, had merely been given as Christmas and birthday presents. Unfortunately, however, as SANNER was a wealthy man, his gifts to NAUJOCKS were more costly than those which NAUJOCKS gave in return, and HEYDRICH refused to believe that they were anything other than bribes, adding the allegation that NAUJOCKS had accepted presents of money also. Not content with accusing NAUJOCKS of corruption, HEYDRICH now reviewed all the previous complaints which had ever been made against him, and insisted on hearing all the evidence of all the S.D. officials who had any kind of grudge against him.

One of these accusations took the form of an allegation that he had converted the sum of RM. 400 from SANNER's S.D. funds to his own use, and the upshot of the proceedings was that HEYDRICH, with HIMMLER's approval, degraded him to the rank of S.S.-Mann (private) and freed him from detention on condition that he joined the penal battalion (Verlorene Haufen) of the Waffen S.S. HEYDRICH finally told NAUJOCKS that it was thanks to his intercession alone that HIMMLER had not condemned him to be shot, and dismissed him with the remark that he would still have a chance to make good in his new unit provided he did not always try to take the law into his own hands.

On the 26th January, 1941, NAUJOCKS was officially degraded, and on the 2nd February he began to receive the pay of an S.S.-Mann, which only amounted to RM. 180 per month as opposed to the RM. 540 per month which he had received as a Sturmbannfuhrer. Having been thus broken by HEYDRICH, NAUJOCKS now considered that it would be left to him to volunteer for the Waffen S.S. That, however, was not to be, for HEYDRICH took care to send two police officials to him with the enrolment form for the Waffen S.S., which he was compelled to fill in and sign in their presence.

ENROLMENT IN THE LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER:

A few days later, at the beginning of February 1941, NAUJOCKS was called up for service with the Waffen S.S., but instead of being incorporated in the Penal Battalion, he was, much to his astonishment, attached to the first company of the depot battalion of the elite Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler (formerly Hitler's body guard), and sent for three months training to a barracks in Berlin-Lichterfelde.

At the beginning of June, 1941, when this course of training had been completed, NAUJOCKS was ordered to Bruenn (Brno), in Czechoslovakia, to join a field unit. On his arrival there, however, a

Footnote: After NAUJOCKS's degradation, the technical department came under the control of Obersturmbannfuhrer RAUFF, who was himself succeeded by Sturmbannfuhrer DOERNER and Sturmbannfuhrer IASSIG. Pf 500, 893

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ENROLMENT IN THE LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER (Continued):

routine medical examination revealed the fact that he was suffering from a stomach ulcer, and he was accordingly instructed to report to the military hospital in Prague for treatment. Realising that he had been suffering from more or less permanent stomach trouble for some considerable time, NAUJOCKS soon decided that he could best treat the malady on his own, and with this idea in mind, he contrived to have himself discharged from hospital as fit for military service.

PARTICIPATION IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN:

He duly left Prague and returned to his unit at Bruenn, whence, five days after the commencement of the German invasion of Russia, he was sent to that country to take part in the Blitzkrieg against the Bolsheviks. In Russia, NAUJOCKS served with the Leibstandarte Artillery Regiment, and with this unit he advanced through Kiev to the Crimea, fighting many hard battles in the Ukraine. The Leibstandarte suffered heavy casualties, and had to be reformed after each engagement and transferred to a new position. NAUJOCKS himself was wounded on three or four occasions in skirmishes with Russian guerillas, but never so severely as to be incapacitated. His regimental commander, during this campaign, was an S.S. Brigadefuehrer by the name of STADTINGER.

Eventually the German Armies reached Rostov-on-Don, where NAUJOCKS once again fell victim to his stomach ailment. This time, the doctors diagnosed two duodenal ulcers and an attack of jaundice, and he was accordingly sent to a field hospital at Taganrog for treatment. A few days before Christmas, 1941, it was decided to invalid him out of Russia, and it was first of all proposed that he should be taken to a German hospital at Jassy in Roumania. This plan, however, was changed at the last moment, with the result that he was taken by ambulance train to Berlin, where he was accommodated in the S.S. Lazarett. Owing to congestion on the railways, this homeward journey lasted for some three weeks, and Berlin was not reached until the 15th January, 1942.

CONVALESCENCE AND FINAL INTERVIEW WITH HEYDRICH:

NAUJOCKS now remained under treatment in hospital for some two and a half months, but no operation was performed on him. Eventually, on the 1st April, 1942, it was decided that he was well on the road to recovery, and he was therefore sent to complete his cure at the Hotel Bristol in Karlsbad, which had been adapted as a convalescent home for Waffen S.S. personnel.

On the 15th May, 1942, NAUJOCKS' period of convalescence came to an end and he was sent back to Berlin. There he underwent a cursory medical examination, after which he was posted to the convalescent company of the Leibstandarte depot battalion. He was then given three weeks sick leave, but suffered a relapse and had to take to his bed once more. A further medical examination was therefore carried out by the regimental surgeon, who pronounced his patient indefinitely unfit for active service. As a result of this report NAUJOCKS resolved to search for a better job than that of recruit instructor, for which he seemed to be destined, and he eventually made up his mind to see HEYDRICH, who was then in Prague, with a view to obtaining some kind of recommendation.

He duly travelled to Prague, therefore, and was granted an interview with Reichsprotektor HEYDRICH just ten days before the latter was assassinated by members of the Czech Underground Movement. HEYDRICH

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CONVALESCENCE AND FINAL INTERVIEW WITH HEYDRICH (Continued):

greeted him coolly and listened to the story of his adventures in Russia without comment. NAUJOCKS then mentioned that he was unfit for active service and that he was contemplating obtaining employment with the Todt Organisation, where, he hoped, the Reichsprotektor would leave him in peace. Much to his surprise, HEYDRICH promised to help him, and advised him to get in touch with (Gruppenfuehrer BERGER) Chief of the S.S. Hauptamt in Berlin, but NAUJOCKS begged him to do nothing for the moment, as he anticipated having to undergo an abdominal operation in the near future.

PF 602,382

His interview concluded, he returned to Berlin, where further examination by the regimental surgeon confirmed that an operation was absolutely necessary before he could hope to be cured. NAUJOCKS, however, was afraid to put himself in the hands of the army surgeons, who had a reputation for incompetence, and on the 15th August, 1942, therefore, he was privately operated on at his own expense by Dr. ESCHENBACH, a well-known Berlin surgeon. After he had recovered, he was examined once again by his regimental doctor, who prescribed six months convalescence before he could hope to return to his unit, and he immediately resolved to make every effort to leave the S.S. while he had the opportunity.

DISCHARGE FROM THE S.S. AND TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN BRUSSELS:

With this idea in mind, NAUJOCKS now called on Gruppenfuehrer BERGER, in accordance with HEYDRICH's instructions, and as a result of his interview with this officer, he was transferred from the Leibstandarte to the S.S. Hauptamt, whence he was discharged from the service. In the meantime, BERGER obtained a position for him as honorary S.S. representative on the staff of Dr. JAECK, the Deputy-Director of the Economic Section of the German Military Administration in Brussels. JAECK, who worked under a Dr. SCHLUMPRECHT, was responsible for the prevention of black market activities in Belgium and Northern France and for economic control in general.

On his arrival in Brussels, NAUJOCKS was told that he would be employed as a civil supervisor in a Referat known as the Fahndungsdienst, which had its offices at Rue aux Laines 40, and was itself subsidiary to the Wirtschaftsuueberwachung (Economic Control Department), located at Rue de la Loi, 16.

On the 1st September, 1942, NAUJOCKS took up his new appointment in Brussels, and moved into comfortable living quarters at Avenue Cortenberg 66, and not long after he had begun his duties, Dr. JAECK and Dr. SCHLUMPRECHT were replaced by Dr. BAUMER and Dr. BEYER respectively. He found that the branch of the Economic Administration which he was to supervise was known as "Gruppe 10", or the "Wirtschaftliche Fahndungsdienst", and that it had been formed exclusively for the purpose of suppressing the activities of the Belgian black market racketeers, which were being carried on on a formidable scale. Later on, the office came to be referred to familiarly as "Referat NAUJOCKS", but that, of course, was not until he had, to some extent, made his name in Brussels.

In this work, he was assisted by some fourteen German business men, who possessed the necessary technical knowledge of trade matters; four officials of the Kriminalpolizei (belonging to Abt.V), who acted as advisers on criminal law; and about seventeen German women, who carried out clerical duties in the accounts department, map department and registry, and who acted as stenographers to individual officials.

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DISCHARGE FROM THE S.S. AND TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN BRUSSELS: (Continued)

The male members of NAUJOCKS' staff were as follows:-

"A". German business men (who were, of course, exempt from military service through age or discharge).

1. HETGENS, Wilhelm. - A native of Aachen, who acted as chief of the accounts department.
2. PRIESE, Karl. - A native of Hamburg, employed as an independent case clerk.
3. STOLZENBERG, Freddy - A native of Berlin, employed as an independent case clerk.
4. JOERBER - A native of Dusseldorf, employed as an independent case clerk.
5. KINGS, Albert - Independent case clerk.
6. KREINERT - Independent case clerk.
7. KRAUSS, Herbert - Independent case clerk.
8. RUHLAND, Werner - An independent case clerk - from Frankfurt a/Main.
9. GRUBE, Karl - A native of Dusseldorf, who represented NAUJOCKS' interests in Lille.
10. WIESELOTTE. - A native of Dusseldorf, employed as an assistant clerk in Lille.
11. STRAHLE, Wilhelm - A native of Berlin, employed as an independent case clerk.
12. GRIMM - A native of Essen, employed as an independent case clerk.
13. STOENNER, Oskar - Independent case clerk, and translator.
14. LIEBER - A native of Berlin, employed as an independent case clerk and statistician.

"B". Officials seconded from Abt. V (Kripo)

1. SCHILLIN, Alfred - Chief of the Abt. V personnel assigned to NAUJOCKS, and representative of Kriminalrat REIMER.
2. KAISER, Albert - Kriminalsekretar and S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.
3. HORACK. - Kriminalsekretar and S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.
4. HAHN - S.S. Hauptscharfuhrer.

Arrests of black market operatives were carried out by the Gestapo rather than by the military, since it was considered that the investigations were essentially of a civil nature.

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DISCHARGE FROM THE S.S. AND TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN BRUSSELS (Continued).

NAUJOCKS' salary, while he was working in this capacity in Brussels, amounted to RM. 800 per month (paid in Germany), and a sum in Belgian francs equivalent to RM. 25 a day (paid to him on the spot). His paymaster was a certain Dr. DRAHT of the Bruessel Treuhand Gesellschaft, and the business men who assisted him, received their salaries from the same source. The Abt. V personnel, on the other hand, were in receipt of their service pay. NAUJOCKS states that the fourteen business men were recruited through advertisements in the German press, and that they received a remuneration equivalent to their earned incomes as commercial operatives in the Reich. Questioned regarding the Bruessel Treuhand Gesellschaft, NAUJOCKS says that this was a state trust which controlled the Belgian firms working for the Military Befehlshaber, and drew its funds from the Rohstoffhandelsgesellschaft (abbreviated to ROGES) in Berlin. Dr. DRAHT, the only official whom he knew in this organisation, had the title of a Kriegsverwaltungsrat. The money confiscated from arrested black market racketeers was never used to pay the personnel of the Economic Administration, and all illicit profits appropriated from Jews were dealt with by the Feindvermoegen Department (Gruppe 12) of the German Militaerverwaltung.

In addition to carrying out these black market investigations, NAUJOCKS and his staff acted as advisers to the German Government and Military Command whenever trade deals had to be negotiated with the Belgians, and it was their duty, in particular, to report on the quality and price of all goods to be purchased. This work naturally brought NAUJOCKS into contact, not only with economic officials such as Dr. BETZEN (the Handelsreferent), and SCHEIBE (Chief of the Wirtschaftsamt in Brussels), but also with the S.D. Authorities in the Belgian capital, and among others, he made the acquaintance of Polizeifuehrer CANARIS, the nephew of the Admiral), ZSCHUNKE and LAWRENZ of Abt. VI, and REIMER of Abt. V.

Pf. 600,686

Other personalities whom he met included Rittmeister GROSSE, who worked in the Abwehrstelle in the Place de l'Industrie; and an individual by the name of NOELLE who was employed in the Bodenforschungsamt (Mineral Research Department). During the course of his black market investigations, NAUJOCKS naturally gleaned much information concerning people wanted by the Gestapo, and his organisation gradually became so efficient that he was eventually approached by LAWRENZ of Abt. VI of the S.D., with a request that he should co-operate with the German Intelligence Service. He declined, however, partly because he was too busy, and partly because he did not wish to renew his association with the S.D.

MISSION TO THE BALKANS:

In April, 1943, NAUJOCKS received, through Polizeifuehrer CANARIS, a mysterious message telling him to report immediately to Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, Leiter IV of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin, who wished to see him at HIMMLER's personal request. NAUJOCKS made haste to comply with this instruction, but he felt, even before he left Brussels, that some plot was in all probability being hatched to reincorporate him in the S.S.

On his arrival in Berlin, he lost no time in telling MUELLER that he had no intention of abandoning the good work he was doing in Belgium, and a lively dispute resulted between the two. MUELLER, however, refused to listen to NAUJOCKS' protests, and told him that his orders were to report at once to Gruppenfuehrer ROESENER, Chief of Police and of the

Pf 602,056.

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MISSION TO THE BALKANS (Continued):

PF 602,056.

S.S. in the Alpine Region of Greater Germany. NAUJOCKS accordingly travelled to Salzburg and contacted ROESENER, whom he had already met in Hauptamt VI, at his headquarters in that city.

ROESENER greeted him warmly and told him that he wished for his advice as an old member of the South-East European Section of the S.D. Hauptamt. It seemed that the political situation in the Balkans was demanding much of ROESENER's attention, and he felt that NAUJOCKS might be able to assist him in solving many of the problems which had arisen in that turbulent part of the world. On hearing this, NAUJOCKS tentatively agreed to assist, and the two men thereupon travelled together to Veldes (Croatia) where the matter was further discussed. It appeared that the German political authorities were greatly concerned at their army's lack of success against the Yugoslav Partisans and wished, either to find newer and better methods of combatting them, or to come to some arrangement with General MIHAILOVITCH whereby the activities of the guerillas would cease. It was felt that a specialist on Balkan affairs might, with profit, study the situation on the spot, and ROESENER hinted that NAUJOCKS should undertake this work and prepare a comprehensive report giving his findings and recommendations. He went on to point out to NAUJOCKS, inter alia, that the mission would provide him with an excellent opportunity to re-establish himself in the Fuehrer's good graces, and NAUJOCKS finally offered to carry out the task, stipulating, however, that he should be permitted to return to Brussels before leaving for the Balkans, as arrangements had to be made for one of his assistants to take over his duties in the Economic Section while he was away.

The necessary leave having been granted, he travelled to Belgium and put his affairs in order. That done, he returned to Salzburg in the middle of June, and continued from there to Vienna, where he called on a number of old friends. These included Werner GOETTSCH, who despite his membership of the S.D., had become an enthusiastic Freemason; Baron Georg DRASCHE-WARTINBERG, who owned considerable real estate in Austria and lived at Opernring 5, Vienna; Obersturmbannfuhrer WANNECK of Amt. VI, who was connected with the Hilfswerk in Vienna; DIIG, director-general of the Donau Dampfschiffgesellschaft, who had previously been in Turkey advising the government of that country on the building of bridges and the running of steamship lines; a business man by the name of KRAUS; and VON BOISCHWINGH, who had retired to Vienna, (Wien I, Stubenring 6) after working for many years as a business man in Berlin and serving with the S.D. for a short time in Bucharest. PF 601,924

Realising that it would be unwise to undertake a mission to the turbulent Balkans without false identity papers, NAUJOCKS now asked GOETTSCH if he could provide him with a faked passport. This the latter gladly agreed to do, and NAUJOCKS arranged to have the document made out in the name of BONSEN (the surname of the woman in Brussels to whom he was, at that time, engaged, for he had separated from his second wife), and had it back-dated so that it would arouse less suspicion. Having obtained his false passport, he procured the necessary visas for it, and was ready, at last, to begin his journey.

At the end of July, 1943, NAUJOCKS left Vienna for Veldes (formerly known as Bled) in Croatia, whence he continued his journey to Zagreb and Belgrade. He was not successful in establishing contact with General MIHAILOVICH, as he had hoped, but he had conversations with JELIC, the private secretary and personal friend of MATSCHKE (the Croat peasants' leader) in Zagreb, and with General NEDITSCH (the Serb leader),

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MISSION TO THE BALKANS (Continued):

and JAVANOVICH (the ^{8 FEB} Police Chief) in Belgrade. In addition, he called on Brigadefuehrer SCHAEFFER, the S.S. Hoehrer Polizeifuehrer und Befehlshaber in Belgrade; HERMANN, the Befehlshaber in Zagreb, and spent a couple of days with an old friend of his named Walter SCHULZE, who was employed by the Hermann Goering Company in the Yugoslav Capital. NAUJOCKS' tour only lasted for a week or thereabouts, and when it was completed, he returned to ROSENBERG with the information that nothing could be achieved until the Germans completely altered their policy in the Balkan countries generally, and accorded better treatment to the Croats in particular.

PF 602,056.

Having submitted his report, he then returned to Brussels where he resumed his black market investigations.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES:

NAUJOCKS' work now began to take him further afield, and he paid some four official visits to Paris during the autumn of 1943 and the winter of 1943/44. On these occasions he invariably stayed at a small hotel (of which he has forgotten the name) not far from the Folies Bergeres, and had consultations with Standartenfuehrer KNOCHEN, the Befehlshaber in Paris, at his office in the Avenue Foch; Hauptsturmfuehrer ALISCH, the Referent for Spain; and Gruppenfuehrer OBERG and Standartenfuehrer BICKLER at an office in the Boulevard Lannes. Most of his official business was carried out, however, at the Abt. V office in the Rue des Saussaies. PF 600,783. PF 600,844. PF 601,074.

While in Paris, he often heard of Hauptsturmfuehrer ENGELKEN and Prince Hohenlohe in connection with black market matters, and learned that the former was also in charge of recruiting for the Waffen S.S. in France. He never came into personal contact with these two men, however, and believes that ENGELKEN was arrested by the Germans shortly before Paris fell to the Allies.

NAUJOCKS frequently heard the notorious Hotel Lutetia referred to during his visits to the French capital, but he states that he never dared to call there, as he was afraid of meeting officials who had sided against him in his quarrel with HEYDRICH.

In addition to these trips to Paris, NAUJOCKS also visited The Hague at about this time to consult with a German Foreign Office official named MALETTKE, who had asked his advice in connection with the recruitment of workers for the Russian front. MALETTKE felt that NAUJOCKS, with his Russian experience, could help very much by persuading prospective workers that the German cause in the east was a good one, but NAUJOCKS declined to collaborate on the ground that he was far too busy in Brussels. His meetings with MALETTKE took place at the Hotel des Indes in The Hague.

At about this time, Abt. V (Kripo) in Brussels made a determined effort to gain control of the anti-black market bureau, and NAUJOCKS, fearing that he might lose his job, travelled to Berlin to see if OHLENDORF, Chief of the Reichsgruppenhandel, could help him in the matter. He also saw SEIBERT (of Amt III) for the same reason, and as a result of the intervention of these two men, he was successful in retaining his position as black market investigator. NAUJOCKS states that OHLENDORF was made head of Amt III in 1938 or 1939, and that this department dealt with economic and ethnographic matters. He describes OHLENDORF as one of the original Nazis, who wears the special medal awarded to PF 601,767 PF 601,817

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES (Continued):

foundation members of the Party.

During his stay in Brussels, NAUJOCKS made the acquaintance of a Dutch journalist named NYPPAIS, who gave him to understand that he was working as a British agent. NYPPAIS was an extremely intelligent man and NAUJOCKS first met him in the following circumstances:- It happened that a certain EYCK, who was a friend of NYPPAIS, was arrested and imprisoned for anti-German activities, and NYPPAIS approached NAUJOCKS on his behalf. For the purpose of obtaining EYCK's release, NAUJOCKS contacted GROSSE at the Abwehrstelle, and after some wrangling, the affair was satisfactorily settled. Henceforth NAUJOCKS and NYPPAIS remained friends. Not long afterwards, however, NYPPAIS himself was arrested and accused of having acted as a courier between Holland/France on behalf of the Allies. NAUJOCKS, learning of this, again intervened, and because of his previous connection with the NYPPAIS/EYCK case, managed to obtain the former's release by offering to stand as a guarantee for NYPPAIS' good behaviour. NAUJOCKS states that NYPPAIS lived in the last house on the left-hand side of the Rue de Meul, just behind the Palais du Congres in Brussels, and his friendship with this supposed British agent is explained by the fact that he was gradually becoming disgusted with the Nazis and longing to escape from German-occupied territory.

NAUJOCKS' outlook had, in fact, undergone a complete change since his degradation by HEYDRICH, but he saw no prospect of escaping and beginning a new life until, at the beginning of 1944, shortly after the NYPPAIS affair, he became friendly with a certain Herr KANNENBERG and his wife who, having been bombed out of their home in Berlin (Berlin-Gruenewald, Hagenstr. 13) had come to live at the house in Brussels where he (NAUJOCKS) lodged. KANNENBERG, it seemed, had settled down in Germany after making a large fortune in coffee in Brazil. Life in the fatherland, however, had not turned out as he had expected, and his one desire was to return with his wife to Brazil after the war. NAUJOCKS, who had heard that there were large German settlements in South America, planned to accompany his friend and to start life afresh in the New World.

MISSION TO DENMARK:

During February 1944, NAUJOCKS suddenly received a written communication from Berlin telling him to return to Germany and report to KALTENBRUNNER (now head of the R.S.H.A.) without delay. He did as he was instructed, and on arrival in the German capital, was informed by KALTENBRUNNER at the latter's office, Wilhelmstrasse 102 (H.Q. of the R.S.H.A.) that he was to proceed forthwith to Denmark to organise reprisals against the Danish patriots, who were carrying out increasingly daring acts of sabotage and becoming a serious menace to the German administration. On hearing this, NAUJOCKS pleaded that he had been exempted from S.S. service and that he was content with his work in the Economic Department in Brussels. KALTENBRUNNER however, said that there was no one else available to undertake the job at such short notice, and assured him that he need only visit Copenhagen to make the plans for his campaign against the patriots, after which he could return to Brussels, provided he were prepared to go from time to time to Denmark to see that his instructions were being carried out.

PF 65732.

KALTENBRUNNER now proceeded to outline the Danish situation. It appeared that General HEINECKEN, the German Army commander in Denmark,

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MISSION TO DENMARK (Continued):

PF 602,252

felt that he had not enough troops at his disposal to withstand an invasion should this occur, and had therefore applied to HITLER for additional units, exaggerating the feats of the patriots to strengthen his case. In reply, the Fuehrer had ordered Dr. BEST, the German Plenipotentiary in Denmark, to take the necessary steps, but BEST had circumvented these orders and nothing had been done. After giving NAUJOCKS these facts, KALTENBRUNNER sent him to SCHIELLENBERG (an official already well known to him) who, he said, would discuss the matter further with him. PF 65732.

NAUJOCKS accordingly went to SCHIELLENBERG's office in the Berkaerstrasse, where he was introduced by the latter to the well-known SKORZENY (head of Amt VI.S) who, he was told, would collaborate with him. SKORZENY, who was already famous in Germany as the liberator of MUSSOLINI, and who had, in consequence of this exploit, received much publicity in the German press, now explained to NAUJOCKS that he commanded a band of specially picked S.S. men who had received their training in sabotage and shock tactics at a special school at Friedenthal, just north of Berlin, and that the plan was that members of this unit should carry out counter-sabotage whenever the Danish patriots destroyed a factory working for the German war machine. This scheme seemed, on the whole, to be rather unsatisfactory, since the Danish saboteurs usually managed to escape to Sweden owing to the inadequacy of the coastal patrols, leaving their unfortunate compatriots to suffer the punishment meted out to them. PF 600,561.

NAUJOCKS, however, agreed to go to Denmark, since he felt that some one else would soon be found to take his place. He noticed, in point of fact, that SKORZENY seemed to regard him as a rival, and determined, in his own mind, to leave him to carry out all the acts of counter-terrorism while he (NAUJOCKS) attended to the "diplomatic" side of the affair, and discussed with Dr. BEST and the Heads of the S.S. and Sicherheitspolizei in Copenhagen the extent to which this counter-sabotage should be undertaken. PF 600,544.

NAUJOCKS mentions, in this connection, that Dr. BEST participated very unwillingly in the affair, since he lacked the cruelty of the majority of his Nazi colleagues in Denmark.

In all, NAUJOCKS had only two interviews with SKORZENY, the first in SCHIELLENBERG's office, and the second in SKORZENY's own office, which was located in the same building in the Berkaerstrasse. He states, in regard to Friedenthal, that he understood the school to be situated in a country mansion which had been commandeered, but he never learned to whom the estate originally belonged. He thinks that SKORZENY obtained the necessary funds for the running of this training establishment from the Waffen S.S. rather than from the S.D., but he does not know for certain.

NAUJOCKS duly set out for Copenhagen by car during March, 1944, and on his arrival, had a long talk with Dr. BEST and the Chief of the local Sipo, BOVENSIEPEN. After three days he returned to Berlin, where he reported to KALTENBRUNNER that the situation was a difficult one to handle, and that it would be impossible to do anything without an adequate supply of men and sabotage material.

Three weeks later he went again to Copenhagen, where he found that SKORZENY had already got the matter well in hand. SKORZENY, it transpired, had decided not to visit Denmark himself, but had simply sent five or six of his Waffen S.S. sabotage experts with explicit instructions as to the work they were to carry out. NAUJOCKS recollects

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MISSION TO DENMARK (Continued):

that three of these saboteurs were known as GRUENWOLD, HANSEN and SCHWERDT, but mentions that SCHWERDT told him that all these names were assumed. These Germans, none of whom wore uniform of any sort, were assisted by specially selected Danish Nazis, and the whole exploit was personally controlled by SKORZENY from Berlin. The Danish headquarters of the party were situated in the German Consulate, Copenhagen, in premises known as Vesterport House, being a large block fronting on the Vesterbrogade and bounded on the other three sides by Meldahlsgade, Gammel Kongveg and the Vester Farminasgade. The work undertaken by the party was the sabotaging of a Danish concern in retaliation for each German concern sabotaged by the patriots. The Danes were hampered by many restrictions on their daily life, and were consequently doing all they could to damage German interests in their country. NAUJOCKS says that the Sipo selected the targets for SKORZENY's saboteurs, but he is unable to give any details as to how this counter-sabotage was carried out. He states definitely, however, that no parachutists were employed by the Germans.

Seeing that [SKORZENY's] measures were proceeding satisfactorily, NAUJOCKS lingered in Denmark for about eight days, after which he went back to his work in Brussels. He only visited Copenhagen on one further occasion, namely some four or five weeks after Easter, and perceiving that SKORZENY's men were now able to carry on independently, he decided that he need not bother himself any more with the affair. NAUJOCKS states that his second and third trips to Denmark were made by train and by Lufthansa respectively. He always received travelling warrants for the journey, but had to pay his hotel expenses in Copenhagen out of his own pocket.

TRIP TO ITALY:

Between the first and second trips to Denmark, NAUJOCKS, who felt that he needed a brief holiday, visited Italy with an Italian named CONTIGLI, whose acquaintance he had made in Brussels. This happened in the following circumstances:- It seemed that the Princess RISPOLI, a member of the Italian Fascist Party in Brussels, had caused trouble for CONTIGLI, alleging that he was carrying out business with Jews, and that owing to her influence with General BALKENHAUSEN, whose mistress she was, had brought about his arrest by the Germans. CONTIGLI was released after only a short period of detention, but finding himself ostracised by his fellow members of the Italian Fascist Party, he determined to do all he could to reinstate himself both with the Italian Colony and with the Germans.

For this reason, he was anxious to make a journey to Italy to see the Fascist Grand Council, and NAUJOCKS, learning of his friend's intention, offered to accompany him and promised to speak on his behalf to HARSTER, who had been transferred some time previously from The Hague to Verona. NAUJOCKS states that he was not a friend of Brigadefuehrer HARSTER and that he had no real influence with him. He hoped, however, to be able to help CONTIGLI in view of his previous contact with HARSTER when the latter was Befehlshaber Deutscher Sicherheitspolizei in The Hague.

The journey was duly carried out via Paris and Ventimiglia, and after picking up HARSTER at Verona, the three travelled to Milan, where CONTIGLI's case was placed before the Fascist Grand Council. As a result of HARSTER's intervention, the matter was soon satisfactorily cleared up, and CONTIGLI and NAUJOCKS were able to return to Belgium at the end of a week.

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FALSE AUSWEIS:

NAUJOCKS resumed his work for the Economic Department in Brussels at the beginning of April, 1944, but before severing his connection with KALTENBRUNNER at the conclusion of his last trip to Denmark, which, as has already been stated, took place some four or five weeks after Easter (i.e. during May), he obtained, through a minor official in the latter's office, a new Ausweis on which he deliberately allowed himself to be falsely described as a Sturmbannfuhrer. NAUJOCKS states that the official who issued the Ausweis was not a party to the misrepresentation, since he did not know with whom he was dealing and was, in consequence, quite unaware that he (NAUJOCKS) had been degraded.

The new Ausweis, however, proved to be of inestimable value, since it permitted him to travel with complete freedom in German-occupied territory. It did, nevertheless, involve him in one embarrassing situation, which was brought about as follows:- It happened that he visited Nuremberg, during June 1944, to secure the release of a certain LAUWERS, who had once been engaged to his fiancée, Claire BONSEN. LAUWERS had been arrested on charges of corruption and had been sentenced in Berlin, where his punishment was three or four times as severe as that which he would have received in Belgium had his case been tried there. Claire BONSEN, who was still on friendly terms with LAUWERS, urged NAUJOCKS to intervene on his behalf, and NAUJOCKS accordingly used what influence he had with SCHELLERBERG. He did not know, however, that the colour of the official S.S. passes had recently been altered in Germany, and to his consternation, he was arrested by the Gestapo, as soon as he set foot in Nuremberg. His position at first seemed unenviable, but he was eventually able to regain his freedom by pleading that the new Ausweise had not yet been distributed to officials employed in occupied countries.

LAST PHASE OF ANTI-BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES:

NAUJOCKS found, during the spring and early summer of 1944, that black market activity in Belgium had, if anything, increased, and that corruption was rife, not only among the Belgians themselves, but among the German officials also. He consequently had no option but to bring such cases as came to his notice before the Reichskriegsgericht (General Court Martial) which, of course, exercised jurisdiction over German officers and civil servants as well as over Belgian subjects, and the result of this action was that a number of Germans of high rank were tried and severely punished for their dishonesty.

NAUJOCKS doubtless felt compelled to take this step, but he himself admits that, in consequence of it, he became very unpopular with his own countrymen and with the Belgians alike, for the penalties imposed by the Reichskriegsgericht were drastic in the extreme. As an example of this prevalent dishonesty, NAUJOCKS cites the case of Oberst HARBOU, General FALKENHAUSEN's Chief of Staff, who was arrested in April, 1944, and was believed to have committed suicide in prison. HARBOU, it seems, tried to raise an entertainment fund in Belgian francs, and also requested to be allowed to convert his own pay into Belgian currency. Both of these requests were turned down, but he eventually contrived to obtain the required permission through the intervention of Major VON BECKER, the Commissioner for Banks in Belgium. HARBOU, however, instead of spending the money on official entertainment, converted it to his own use, purchasing with it machines and appliances for his own estate in Germany.

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LAST PHASE OF ANTI-BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES (Continued):

A short time later, FALKENHAUSEN ^{PF 600, 141} himself, the Military Governor of Belgium, was implicated in black market deals through his mistress, the Princess RISPOLI. The General contrived to evade the issue, thanks to his exalted rank, but the Princess was arrested in Paris, taken to Berlin, and finally imprisoned in an hotel in Frankfurt-an-der-Oder.

FALKENHAUSEN took an intense dislike to NAUJOCKS owing to the part the latter played in the arrest of the Princess RISPOLI and in the HARBOU affair. NAUJOCKS himself did not hate FALKENHAUSEN, but he states that he was determined to do his duty, however much it entailed causing trouble with the Military Governor. It is interesting to note that NAUJOCKS always used his former rank of Sturmbannfuhrer while working for the Economic Department in Brussels. He explains his ability to do this by pointing out that no one in Belgium knew of his degradation, as it had never been made public. There had been no trial of any description, and only HIMMLER and the late lamented HEYDRICH were aware of the facts. He states that he found his fictitious rank useful on many occasions and that he even retained his Sturmbannfuhrer's uniform. He did not, however, dare to wear this until the day when he was finally obliged to evacuate Brussels just prior to the capture of the city by the Allied Armies. The only risk was that somebody might refer to him by his name and supposed rank in HIMMLER's hearing, but happily such a calamity never occurred.

TRIP TO AUSTRIA WITH KANNENBERG:

In July, 1944, NAUJOCKS and his friend KANNENBERG went together to Vienna to spend a few days holiday. While there, NAUJOCKS contacted his friend Werner GOETTSCH at his home, Coleradogasse 28, and had a long talk with him, during the course of which he spoke of his desire to leave German-occupied Europe and start life afresh in some other country. GOETTSCH, he found, was very much of the same opinion. Although nominally still a member of the S.D., he had become very interested in Freemasonry, and he mentioned that he was in close contact with certain elements in Vienna who wished to get in touch with the Allies with a view to bringing about a speedy end to hostilities and establishing Austria as an independent country once again.

On hearing this, NAUJOCKS said that he himself was prepared to assist in such a scheme, and before leaving on his return journey to Belgium, he told GOETTSCH that he would like to get into contact either with the members of the Austrian Resistance Movement, or with agents of the British Intelligence Service.

EVACUATION OF BRUSSELS:

NAUJOCKS and KANNENBERG now continued their normal life in Brussels, and nothing further happened until the 2nd September, when owing to the rapid advance of the Allied armies, it became necessary for the various departments of the German Civil Administration to leave the city hurriedly. NAUJOCKS' anti-black market operatives were thereupon divided up into two parties, one of which evacuated to the German town of Juelich, and the other to Koblenz.

He himself accompanied the second group, but after a few days he gave up his job and travelled to Berlin, whence, on approximately 9th September, he went to Segeberg (Holstein) to visit his parents, who had moved their home from Kiel to Moltkestrasse 13 in that town.

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EVACUATION OF BRUSSELS (Continued):

PC 601,806

While passing through Berlin on this occasion, NAUJOCKS took the opportunity to call on Sturmabfuhrer Peter EGGEN, a friend for whom he had a very warm regard and whom he trusted implicitly. Feeling that EGGEN would not betray him, he told him that he had become tired of living under the Nazi Regime, and that he wished to escape from German-occupied Europe to some free country, whereupon EGGEN replied that he wished him luck, and that if ever he needed help of money after escaping from German territory, he should apply to Hermann WEIDENMANN, A.G. fuer Metallverwertung, Zuerich, Switzerland. NAUJOCKS duly wrote this name and address in his note book, but he never made use of it, and can supply no information concerning WEIDENMANN or the firm for which the latter worked.

Questioned regarding Sturmabfuhrer EGGEN, NAUJOCKS states that he is a very mysterious personality connected with the S.D., who has plenty of money and carries out big business deals through agents of his who are established all over the world. His offices are in the S.S. Fuehrungsamt in Berlin, but no one really knows very much about his activities.

On the 11th September, NAUJOCKS left Segeberg and made his way, via Berlin, to Kesternich, a small township in the thinly populated Eifel district of Western Germany, where, some days later, he was joined by the KANNENBERGS. His idea was to remain in hiding until the advancing American armies had by-passed him, and then to give himself up. During his stay in Kesternich, however, KANNENBERG became ill and died, whereupon his widow left for Berlin to stay with friends.

NAUJOCKS now found himself alone, for his fiancée, Claire BONSEN, had remained in Brussels, so a few days later, he moved to the neighbouring village of Strauch where, he says, a number of other German citizens, holding views similar to his own, were secretly awaiting the arrival of the Americans.

FINAL TRIP TO VIENNA AND CONTACT WITH LEADERS OF THE AUSTRIAN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT:

St. 18/Austria/11

The Allied advance, however, took longer than he had anticipated, and on the 6th October, NAUJOCKS left Strauch in his own car for Vienna, where he hoped to have the opportunity of meeting some representative of the Austrian Underground Movement before finally leaving Germany. He had retained the car used by him in Brussels, and managed to procure sufficient petrol for the journey by means of bribes. He was also, of course, still posing as an S.S. Sturmabfuhrer.

On arrival in Vienna, he went to stay with his old friend Baron Georg DRASCH-WARTINBERG at the latter's town house, Opernring 5, and lost no time in contacting Werner GOETTSCH. GOETTSCH immediately told him that he had made arrangements for him to have a meeting with certain leaders of the Underground Movement, and a rendez-vous was fixed for a day or two later.

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On the date agreed upon, GOETTSCH and a man named Dr. SPANN called for him in a car, and NAUJOCKS followed this car in his own automobile to a house in the Wienzeile where GOETTSCH introduced him to a certain Professor HEINRICH, who, he said, was the leader of the Austrian Resistance Movement. There now followed a long conversation between NAUJOCKS and Professor HEINRICH, during the course of which the

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FINAL TRIP TO VIENNA (Continued):

latter mentioned that he and his followers were most anxious to form an independent Austrian Government before the Soviet Armies, then swiftly advancing westward had time to bolchevise the country. HEINRICH went on to say that he was most anxious to make contact with an old friend of his named Colonel CHRISTI (sic) who, he understood, was head of the European Branch of the British Foreign Office. He had met Colonel CHRISTI in Switzerland at the time of the Sudetenland crisis when the latter was acting as adviser to Lord RUNCIMAN, and considered him to be one of the few Englishmen who understood Central European affairs sufficiently well to be of real assistance to Austria.

He proposed, therefore, that NAUJOCKS should undertake to carry a letter to Colonel CHRISTI, and mentioned that Switzerland would be a suitable country for a clandestine meeting between representatives of the Allies and of the Austrian Underground Movement if such could be arranged. NAUJOCKS willingly agreed to carry out this mission, which, he felt, would provide him with an excellent ready-made excuse for crossing the Allied lines, and further plans were accordingly discussed.

It was proposed that, if NAUJOCKS succeeded in getting through with his letter, preliminary contact between the British Government and the Austrian Resistance should be established through the B.B.C. For this purpose, Professor HEINRICH suggested that, beginning on the 26th October, his group should listen for the code word "Kapuziner" to be mentioned during the daily news broadcast in German from London at 20.00 hours. This would be followed by an indication as to the frequency to be used, and ninety minutes later England would be expected to transmit on the announced frequency with the call sign ODP. The Austrian station, for its part, would use the call sign KFN, and transmit on the following frequencies: Day - 9220 and 9840 Kcs.; and Night - 6310 and 6450 Kcs. NAUJOCKS understood that the S.D. transmitter in Vienna would be employed, but cannot say how Professor HEINRICH's group proposed to gain access to it. Finally, messages would be exchanged in a special transposition code which NAUJOCKS, GOETTSCH and HEINRICH concocted together.

Before NAUJOCKS left Professor HEINRICH's house, the latter handed him a letter for Colonel CHRISTI in which he signed himself "Vater der Schlosskinder", remarking, as he did so, that the Colonel would understand immediately who had written it.

During the remainder of his stay in Vienna NAUJOCKS had frequent conversations with GOETTSCH, and also made contact with other friends of his who professed sympathy with the aims of the Austrian Resistance Movement. The first of these, Professor BORODEIKEWITSCH, was a personal friend of themorganatic wife of King Leopold of the Belgians, and mentioned that he could easily make contact with the latter at his place of detention, St. Gilden, Wolfgangsee (Austria) if the Allies desired him to do so.

The second, a Czech by the name of PSYKWILL, who lived at the Grand Hotel, Vienna, and whom NAUJOCKS had previously met at The Hague, told him that if ever he wished to communicate with friends in Germany from neutral territory, he need only call at the nearest German legation and mention the name of Geheimrat VON MARSCHALL of the Berlin Foreign Office, whereupon he would be permitted to use the diplomatic bag. NAUJOCKS states, however, that he made no mention of his talk with Professor HEINRICH to either PSYKWILL or BORODEIKEWITSCH, and he claims that Geheimrat VON MARSCHALL is personally unknown to him.

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FINAL TRIP TO VIENNA (Continued):

Before leaving Vienna, NAUJOCKS received the sum of 100 American dollars from GOETTSCH, who had obtained this money from [Ober- PF 601,924
sturmabfuhrer WANNECK] of the Amt VI Dienststelle (now evacuated to Vienna). This was intended to help him pay his way after crossing the Allied lines. In addition, GOETTSCH obtained for him a military identity card signed by an Obersturmabfuhrer of the S.S., and bearing the heading "Geheimdienstsache" (Secret Service business), which would enable him to pass without difficulty through the German front lines.

Questioned regarding WANNECK, NAUJOCKS states that this officer was in actual fact the leading personality of Amt VI.E. in Vienna, though HAMMER was supposed to be the nominal head of this department. WANNECK knew nothing of NAUJOCKS' plans to leave Germany, but he was aware that GOETTSCH was a Freemason, and NAUJOCKS thinks that he knew that GOETTSCH belonged to the growing group of critics of the Nazi Party.

GOETTSCH, for his part, is, in NAUJOCKS' opinion, a critic rather than a defeatist. That is to say, one who believes that the war has been badly run by the Nazis and that they will, in consequence be defeated; - not that it is inevitable that they will suffer defeat because Nazism is of itself evil. NAUJOCKS says that this form of criticism is very rife among the higher S.S. officers and S.D. members. They are still good Nazis and still support the political policy of the Party, but are now beginning to believe defeat imminent because the organisation of the war effort has failed dismally.

PF 601,713

At NAUJOCKS' last meeting with GOETTSCH, the latter supplied him with an interesting item of news which well illustrated this change of view. He said that [NEBE,] who had been Chief of the Kriminalpolizei in Berlin since about 1936, was being hunted by the Gestapo for his complicity in the attempt on HITLER's life on the 20th July, 1944. NAUJOCKS knew NEBE well, having first made his acquaintance at the time when he joined Hauptamt VI, and subsequently met him at various social gatherings in Berlin. He says that NEBE never spoke openly of his animosity to HITLER, but that he used to let drop occasional remarks indicative of his dislike of the Nazi Regime in general and HEYDRICH in particular. Indeed, HEYDRICH's bad treatment of NEBE probably paved the way for the latter's decision to throw in his lot with HITLER's would-be assassins.

ESCAPE INTO THE ALLIED LINES:

On the 18th October, 1944, his business in Vienna concluded, NAUJOCKS returned by car to the Eifel, using petrol which had been specially obtained for him by GOETTSCH, and on his arrival he immediately made preparations for his crossing into the Allied lines.

He found, as he had hoped, that his newly acquired identity card enabled him to obtain every facility from the German military commandets with the advanced forces, but he nevertheless made three attempts before eventually making contact with an American patrol in the ~~German~~ area on the 19th October.

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COMMENT:

As will be seen from the foregoing, the main problem in this complex case is to decide whether NAUJOCKS crossed the Allied lines as a bona fide emissary of the Austrian Resistance Movement, or whether he came with ideas of infiltration. Here we are hampered by our scanty knowledge of the group alleged to be led by HEINRICH, and NAUJOCKS himself readily admits that he knows next to nothing about the man. There seems to be little doubt that NAUJOCKS did contact HEINRICH and SPANN during his last visit to Vienna, but it seems more than probable that, whereas HEINRICH proposed to use NAUJOCKS to carry out a rather nebulous mission, the latter in reality took advantage of HEINRICH's confidence in him to escape from a crumbling Nazi Germany where, if he remained, he could only expect eventually to be caught and tried as a war criminal.

It is the opinion of the interrogating officer that the latter possibility lies nearer to the truth. NAUJOCKS' entire life story is a grim record of political crime and bullying arrogance, and one cannot be surprised that he became aware of his personal danger and thought it advisable to escape from German-occupied territory while the means of exit was still open to him.

NAUJOCKS was not forced to become a Nazi. He joined the party as early as 1931, before HITLER rose to supreme power in Germany, and the story of his subsequent activities in the Allgemeine S.S., the S.D. and the anti-black market section of the Brussels Economic Control is not a pleasant one.

The question of his future disposal is quite another matter. He is not a prisoner of war, and he has not been proved to be a spy; neither, for that matter, has he been established to be the confidential messenger of a sincerely pro-Allied resistance movement.

We know from his own extraordinary admissions, however, that he is a callous murderer, and in view of the assassination of FORMIS, it may consequently be thought advisable to let the reconstituted Government of Czechoslovakia take care of his ultimate fate.

Camp 020
13.1.45.
HRL/ML

J.R. Macalister
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Captain.

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(A)

This Liquidation Report is in many respects a repetition of the Interim Report dated 22.11.44. It was, however, clear from perusal of the former report, combined with our knowledge from other sources, that there was still a good deal of information to be extracted from NAUJOCKS. In particular, apart from concealing any major episodes in his career, it seemed likely that NAUJOCKS must have been able to give far more detailed information on many topics. The further investigation has been amply justified on the second ground, but it cannot be said that it has resulted in any substantial changes in the general structure of the case. As it is now thought that the investigation has reached a point where further progress is unlikely, this comprehensive report has been issued to include all relevant results up to date.

On one of the most important questions, the sincerity of NAUJOCKS' surrender, the further interrogation has not provided any conclusive answer. Professor HEINRICH has been probably identified as a man of that name known to dabble in politics, and it may well be that he is engaged in some sort of anti-Nazi activity. If, however, his associates are such persons as NAUJOCKS and his friend GOETTSCH, he could hardly be expected to form an attractive point of contact for the Allies. As regards NAUJOCKS' own connection with these Austrians, it was pointed out in the introduction to the previous report that either the whole mission was a plant by the enemy aimed at penetration of Austrian anti-Nazi circles or that NAUJOCKS had wormed his way into HEINRICH's confidence with the object of securing better terms for himself on his intended desertion. NAUJOCKS is still unable to give any convincing account of his contact with the Austrians, but it is felt that probably the second alternative is the true answer.

The whole of NAUJOCKS' story of his career since his alleged "degradation" by HEYDRICH in 1941 is also open to doubt. If he was so degraded and cut himself away completely from the S.D., it is difficult to understand why he was from time to time summoned to carry out special missions. In particular, the reason for his despatch to Denmark seems very flimsy if NAUJOCKS' version of the incident is to be taken at its face value. Moreover, there is available independent evidence from a captured senior German officer, a hospital commandant at Brussels, which gives a very different picture of NAUJOCKS' activities in that city and suggests that he was still a person of some influence with the Nazi hierarchy.

On a number of other matters NAUJOCKS has now been induced to give a good deal more information. For example, while it is perhaps true to say, as NAUJOCKS insists, that he acted only in a supervisory capacity in the forging of British bank notes, his position necessitated his knowing a good deal about the technique of their production, and this information he has now provided. Another episode in his career now disclosed, after confrontation with other evidence known to us, was his part in the conferences relating to the future of Slovakia after the occupation of Prague in 1939.

NAUJOCKS' account of the murder of Rudolf FORMIS in Czecho-Slovakia in 1935 and of the fabricated Polish frontier incidents in August 1939 have been confirmed from Allied sources.

In conclusion, whatever may be the degree of truthfulness and frankness shown by NAUJOCKS, it is clear that his history renders him incapable of any trust. At the best he is a coward who has selected this way of trying to save his skin and would double-cross his new found friends if he thought it suited his book; at the worst he is engaged in another diabolical plot on behalf of his Nazi masters.

Sumner
G. R. Liddell

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LIST OF APPENDICES

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- II. Chronology.
- III. List of descriptions.
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and plans of lay-out of the premises in
the Delbrueckstrasse 6a.
- V. Letter from Professor HEINRICH to
Colonel CHRISTI, with translation.

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APPENDIX ONE

PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF

ALFRED NAUJOCKS

(1) 35

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

of

ALFRED NAUJOCKS

Nationality: German.

Born: 20.9.1911.

Height: 5' 11½"

Weight: 11 st. 9 lbs.

Hair: light brown, receding at temples.

Face: Short straight nose.

Peculiarities: 4 vaccination marks right upper arm; appendix scar; mole on left side of abdomen; scar inside of left knee; bullet wound by big toe of right foot.

Occupation: Representative for a drug business and member of the S.D.



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APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY.

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C H R O N O L O G Y

20th September 1911

Alfred NAUJOCKS born in Kiel-Gaarden.

1917

Entered the Ober-Realschule II in Kiel.

1928

Became apprenticed to a certain Herr BECKMANN for the study of orthopaedic surgical mechanics.

Easter 1930

Abandoned surgical mechanics in favour of motor repair work.

1931

Became unemployed.

July 1931

Attacked by the Communists, after which he began to take an interest in Nazi ideals.

1st August 1931

Joined the Nazi Party (Allgemeine S.S.)

Autumn 1931

NAUJOCKS began his regular training with the S.S.

November 1932

NAUJOCKS married Leni BIRKENFELD.

February/March 1934

NAUJOCKS left his first wife and went to Berlin, where he became a driver at the Dienststelle of the S.S. Partei Information. Promoted to the rank of Scharführer.

July 1934

HEYDRICH, together with other members of the Bavarian Political Police, formed the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost, and NAUJOCKS was transferred to the new Dienststelle.

August 1934

Promoted to the rank of Oberscharführer

PF. 47321.

October/November 1934

Instructed by HEYDRICH to liquidate Otto STRASSER
Mission unsuccessful.

February 1935

Entrusted by HEYDRICH with a mission to destroy an illegal propaganda W/T transmitter in Czechoslovakia, which was operated by a certain FORMIS. Mission successful, and FORMIS shot dead in a pistol duel. Resumed work for Oberabschnitt.

End of 1935

Promoted Sturmführer.

1936

Met and became friendly with Wolfgang SANNER and with him carried out short journeys to most of the European countries during 1936 and 1937.

- iii - 38

1936 (Continued). This was done to organise an industrial espionage network in the A.E.G., the company by which S. NIER was employed.

Summer of 1937 Paid a short visit to England. Returned to Oberabschnitt Ost with the rank of Obersturmführer.

End of 1937 Promoted Hauptsturmführer, and transferred to S.D. Hauptamt VI, Wilhelmstrasse 102.

March 1938 Promoted Sturmbannführer and made Hauptabteilungsleiter of the department dealing with South-Eastern Europe.

Beginning of 1939 NAUJOCKS asked by HEYDRICH to assassinate a certain BERIDY. He avoided this mission, however, on grounds of ill-health.

Spring 1939 NAUJOCKS visited Sicily and made a semi-official tour of Austria and Czechoslovakia. Assisted in negotiations with Slovak Delegates. Met HITLER, HEIDLER and RAUENBRUNNER in Vienna.
PF 65732.

August 1939 NAUJOCKS married his second wife, Olava L. HEIDRICH. Tried in vain to secure his release from the S.S. and S.D. and transfer to the Luftwaffe.

10th August 1939 NAUJOCKS sent to the German-Polish frontier to stage incidents.

3rd September 1939 Outbreak of war.

December 1939 NAUJOCKS founded a technical department in the S.D. Hauptamt which received the official approval of [Brigadeführer JOST.] PF 601, 879

January 1940 NAUJOCKS transferred the new department from the Wilhelmstrasse to 6a, Delbrückstrasse, and was appointed supervisor of it. Forging of British bank notes begun.

September 1940 NAUJOCKS and S. NIER visited the HAGUE to purchase a film company.

November 1940 NAUJOCKS had a nervous breakdown and retired to the Austrian mountains on sick leave.

2nd January 1941 Recalled to Berlin by official telegram; on arrival disarmed and put under arrest by the Gestapo.

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26th January 1941	Officially degraded by <u>HEYDRICH</u> to the rank of S.S.Mann on charges of corruption.
February 1941	Transferred to the Waffen S.S. and posted to the S.S. Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler. Sent to a training barracks in Berlin-Lichterfelde.
June 1941	Sent to Bruen, Czechoslovakia to join a field unit. Treated in Prague Military Hospital for stomach trouble. Rejoined his unit and was posted to the Russian front.
December 1941	Fell ill again, and was invalided out of Russia after treatment at Taganrog.
15th January 1942	Arrived in Berlin, and went into hospital.
1st April 1942	Sent to a Waffen S.S. convalescent home at Karlsbad.
15th May 1942	Sent back to Berlin for a medical examination. Judged unfit for active service.
End of May 1940	Had last interview with HEYDRICH in Prague.
15th August 1942	Underwent an operation in Berlin at his own expense.
End of August 1942	Appointed to Brussels as honorary S.S. Representative on the Staff of Dr. JAECK, deputy-director of the Economic Section of the German Military Administration.
1st September 1942	NAUJOCKS took up his appointment in Brussels.
September-April 1942 1943	NAUJOCKS carried on an anti-Black Market campaign in Brussels.
April 1943	Received a summons to report to <u>MUELLER</u> , Leiter of Amt IV of the R.S.H.A. in Berlin. <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">Pf 602, 056.</div> Ordered to report to <u>ROESENER</u> , Chief of Police and of the S.S. in the Alpenland, at Salzburg. Informed of a mission he was invited to undertake to Jugo-Slavia.
Beginning of May 1943	Left for Brussels to arrange his affairs before returning to Salzburg.

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Middle of June 1943	Returned to Salzburg, and went on to Vienna. Supplied with false papers by <u>GOETTSCH</u> .
End of July 1943	Travelled to Veldes in Croatia, and then on to Zagreb and Belgrade. Had conversations with prominent Jugo-Slavs.
Beginning of August 1943	Reported to <u>ROESENER</u> in Salzburg, and then returned to Brussels.
Autumn and Winter 1943/44	Continued with his anti-Black Market work in Brussels, making trips abroad in this connection; visited Paris 4 times, and The Hague once. NYFPALS affair.
Beginning of 1944	Made the acquaintance of KANNENBERG.
February 1944	Received a written summons from Berlin instructing him to report to <u>KALTENBRUNNER</u> PF 65732. On arrival instructed to organize reprisals against Danish patriots who were becoming a serious menace. In this connection introduced to <u>SKORZENY</u> by <u>PF 600,544</u> . <u>SCHELLENBERG</u> PF 600,561.
Beginning of March 1944	NAUJOCKS set out for Copenhagen. Returned three days later to Berlin and thence to Brussels. Visited Italy with <u>CONTIGLI</u> . DISCARDED 25 NOV 1954
End of March/Beginning of April 1944	Second trip to Copenhagen.
April/middle of May 1944	Affair of <u>Oberst HARBOU</u>
Middle of May 1944	Third trip to Copenhagen. Obtained false Ausweis in Berlin stating him to be a Sturmbannführer. Eventually returned to Brussels.
July 1944	NAUJOCKS and KANNENBERG visited Vienna on a holiday. NAUJOCKS informed <u>GOETTSCH</u> that he would like to contact members of the Austrian Resistance Movement
2nd September 1944	NAUJOCKS' department evacuated Brussels owing to Allied advance.

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9th September 1944

NAUJOCKS went to Segeberg (Holstein) to visit his parents. Had interview with Sturmabannführer EGGEN while passing through Berlin. PC 601,806

11th September 1944

Left Segeberg for Kesternich, in the Eifel district, to hide with KANNENBERG pending the arrival of the Americans.

End of September 1944

KANNENBERG died and NAUJOCKS moved to the village of Strauch.

6th October 1944

NAUJOCKS left for Vienna by car, where he subsequently had a meeting with members of the Austrian Resistance Movement.

Received 100 American dollars from GOETTSCH.

18th October 1944

NAUJOCKS left Vienna and returned to the Eifel mountains.

19th October 1944

Crossed the Allied lines and gave himself up.

3rd November 1944

Arrived at Camp 020

Camp 020
AN.

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APPENDIX III

LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF CONTACTS.

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LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF CONTACTS

The following descriptions were submitted to M.I.5. with the Interim Report on 22.11.44:-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. [ALTSCH, Ernst] PF 600,844. | 46. REIMER |
| 2. BAUMER, Dr. Wilhelm | 47. [ROESNER, Erwin] PF 602,056 |
| 3. BEHRNDS, Hermann | 48. RISPOLI, Princess |
| 4. [BERGER, Gottlieb] (?) PF 602,382 | 49. RINGS, Albert |
| 5. [BEST, Dr. - Dr. Weiner] PF 602,252 | 50. RUHLAND, Werner |
| 6. BEYER, Dr. | 51. [SCHELLENBERG, Walter] PF 600,561. |
| 7. BERNOT | 52. SCHLUMPRECHT |
| 8. [BICKER] PF 601,074 | 53. SCHELLIN |
| 9. BORODERWITSCH | 54. [SEIBERT] PF 602,767 |
| 10. CANARIS (In Brussels) | 55. [SKORZENY] PF 600,544 |
| 11. CONF. GEL. Birio (?)
25 NOV 1954 | 56. STAUDINGER, Walter (?) |
| 12. DRASCHE-WARTENBERG, Baron | 57. STRAUB |
| 13. [EYK, Dr. Josef] PF 601,806 | 58. SANNER, Wolfgang |
| 14. FILBERT, Alfred | 59. SCHULZE, Walter |
| 15. [FALKLAUSEN] PF 600,141 | 60. SPANN, Dr. |
| 16. FORMES, Rudolf | 61. STRAUCH |
| 17. FRIESE, ? Karl | 62. STOENNER, Oskar |
| 18. GOETTSCH, Werner | 63. STRAHLE, Wilhelm |
| 19. GRIMM | 64. STOLZENBERG, Fredy |
| 20. GROSNE | 65. DI VIETO |
| 21. GRUBE, Karl | 66. VON LIMON |
| 22. HARSTER | 67. VON BOISCHWINGH |
| 23. HUBER | 68. VERGOELST, Hubert |
| 24. Von HARBOU, Colonel | 69. [WANNECK, Wilhelm] PF 601,924. |
| 25. HEINRICH, Professor | 70. WITT |
| 26. HERKENS, Wilhelm | 71. WIESENROTTE |
| 27. [JOST, Heinz] PF 601,879 | 72. ZCHUNKE |
| 28. [KALTENBRUNNEN] PF 65723 | 73. BETZEN, Dr. |
| 29. KNIEFALL | 74. COMBATTI |
| 30. JAECK, Dr. | 75. HORACK |
| 31. KANNENBERG, Willa | 76. KAISER |
| 32. KRAUS | 77. KOERBER |
| 33. KRAUSS ? Herbert | 78. HAHN |
| 34. KREINERT | |
| 35. Dr. LANGER | |
| 36. [LAWRENZ] PF 600,686. | |
| 37. LIEBER | |
| 38. MATETKE (?) | |
| 39. MEYER, Dr. | |
| 40. UELLER | |
| 41. [NEBE] PF 601,713 | |
| 42. NOELLE | |
| 43. NYFALS | |
| 44. [OBERG] | |
| 45. [OHLENDORFF] PF 601,817 | |

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The following descriptions were forwarded to M.I.5. on 10.12.44:-

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Hauptsturmführer BEST</u> <i>Georg</i> | 9. Hauptsturmführer LASSIG |
| 2. DRUCKREI | 10. Oberscharführer LIEBE |
| 3. Obersturmführer FUHRMANN | 11. PAUL |
| 4. Oberscharführer FRAEVEL | 12. Oberscharführer SCHUELER |
| 5. FRINKE | 13. SAUTER |
| 6. HINZ | 14. VOIGT |
| 7. Oberscharführer KOCK | 15. WERNER |
| 8. KUEPER | 16. ZIESE |

The following descriptions were submitted to M.I.5. on 16.12.44:-

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. BACHE, Frl | 25. FOCHE |
| 2. BAUMANN | 26. RAUFF |
| 3. <u>BERGER</u> PFC 62382 | 27. ROSSNER |
| 4. BOLLMANN | 28. <u>SCHAEFER</u> 1955 |
| 5. BRAND | 29. Dr. SCHUMBERGER |
| 6. BRAND, Obersturmführer | 30. SC EIBE |
| 7. <u>Admiral CANARIS</u> | 31. SCHINKE, Frl. |
| 8. DILG | 32. SCHMITTENNER |
| 9. DOERNER | 33. @ SCHWERT |
| 10. EIGNER | 34. SØRENSEN, Herbert |
| 11. FIGL | 35. STELLER |
| 12. GRUENWOLD (alias) | 36. SUCHLJEK |
| 13. HANSEN (alias) | 37. TCHIRKOVSKY |
| 14. Von HADELN | 38. THIEMANN |
| 15. HERMANN (Agram) | 39. URBACH |
| 16. HOETTL | 40. WELLENDORF |
| 17. Fürst HOHENLOHE | 41. WERTH |
| 18. IMME | 42. WOLF |
| 19. ISSEL | |
| 20. LEHN | |
| 21. NAULANN | |
| 22. OTT | |
| 23. PEIER | |
| 24. FLOETZ | |

The following descriptions were submitted to M.I.5. on 8.1.45:-

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. BEUTEL | 5. FITZTHUM |
| 2. BLUM | 6. HARTMANN |
| 3. BOEHME | 7. HENICKE |
| 4. EHRLINGER | |

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-
8. KNOLLE
 9. NEUMANN
 10. HANN
 11. RAPP
 12. REMERS
 13. SCHEIDLER
 14. SCHEEL
 15. SCHMIDT
 16. UNBEHAUEN
 17. WAWACINOVSKI
-

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APPENDIX IV

PROCESSES USED IN FORGING BRITISH BANK NOTES.

AND

PLANS OF LAY-OUT OF THE PREMISES AT 6a, DEIBRUECKSTRASSE

-x- 47

PROCESS USED IN FORGING BRITISH BANK NOTES1. Photographing and Etching Stage:

A brass plate was treated by rollers with a black chemical substance sensitive to light. This was then inserted in a box containing a lamp and the note placed upon the sensitised plate. The light shining through the note on to the plate caused a photographic impression of the former to appear on the latter. At this stage measures were taken to prevent either the figure of Britannia in the left hand top corner of the note, the serial numbers, or the numbers appearing immediately above the signature of the Chief Cashier, from being reproduced on the sensitised plate. (No screen of any description was used.)

The plate negative was then placed in a fixing bath, and after drying was passed to the engraver for etching.

The figure Britannia was now separately prepared in the same way, and processed on to the plate negative. The plate negative was then pressed on to another metal plate, (substance unknown) but presumably soft.

The original photographic plate after etching was not touched up, but the second metal plate to which the impression was transferred was touched up finally by the engraver.

2. Printing Stage:

The letter press method was used for the actual printing, the machines being of the flat-bed cylinder variety, and not rotary press or platen press types. NAUJOCKS does not recall any oscillating tables, but remembers a revolving disc, presumably employed for inking. In this connection it should be mentioned that there were three ordinary printing machines on the premises, costing about 3000 RM. apiece, of which machines only one was actually used. NAUJOCKS does not recall the name of the firm which supplied the machines, but thinks that its offices were situated in a street north of the Alexanderplatz (Berlin).

The printing plates used were electrotypes and made in one piece only, not composed of several separate electrotypes plates screwed into position.

3. Paper Used:

The paper was hand-made and not mould-made, the manufacturers being two firms - viz - SPECHTHAUSEN in Eberswalde, near Berlin, and HAHNENUEHLE, near Dassel (Hanover). The name of one of the principals of SPECHTHAUSEN was EBERT.

4. Watermarking:

The watermark plate was "built up" by the paper manufacturer. Great difficulty was experienced in the latter's "Dandy-roll" and the processing of the paper was found to be exceptionally complicated, as it tended to shrink or expand in size.

- xi - 48'

NAUJOCKS is of the opinion that the number appearing on the watermark only varied when the small figure e.g. " C " immediately preceding the main serial numbers itself changed.

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The watermarking was carried out by a firm named KULTERRAT in Mariaweiler, near Dueren, Rhineland.

5. Overlay or Make Ready:

A tympan sheet of paper was inserted beneath the plate press prior to printing. Nothing else was used, and NAUJOCKS never saw chalk being in any way employed.

6. NOTES:

Two notes were printed on each sheet. The printing was done very quickly and each sheet of paper was printed twice, - once separately for the note numbering. NAUJOCKS has stated that wastage of time occurred at other stages of manufacture, particularly in connection with the preparation of suitable paper.

7. Numbering:

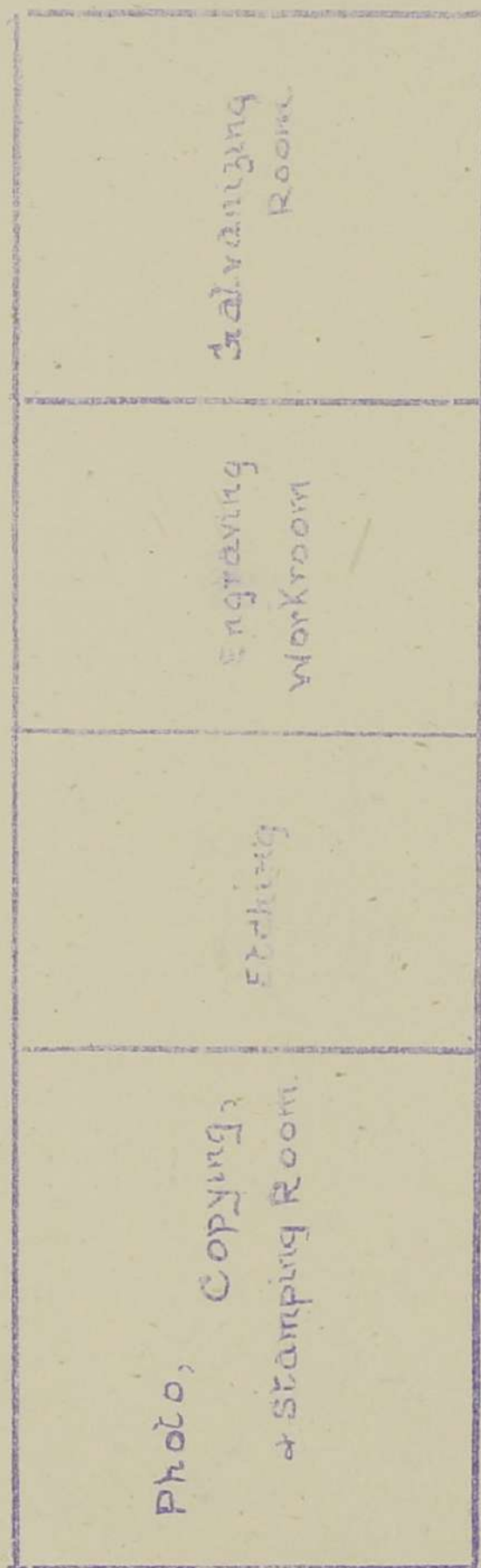
The numbering of the notes was carried out by means of automatically actuated numbering "cylinders", the actual printing of the serial numbers being executed on platen machines.

8. Distribution.

When NAUJOCKS finally left the technical department in November 1940, only some 50,000 notes were ready for distribution. These of course were of various denominations. This apparently small number is accounted for by NAUJOCKS on the grounds that the work is difficult, particularly the watermarking. Many notes were spoiled in manufacture and the 50,000 notes only represented some 10% of the total number attempted. NAUJOCKS claims ignorance of even the approximate value of these 50,000 notes.

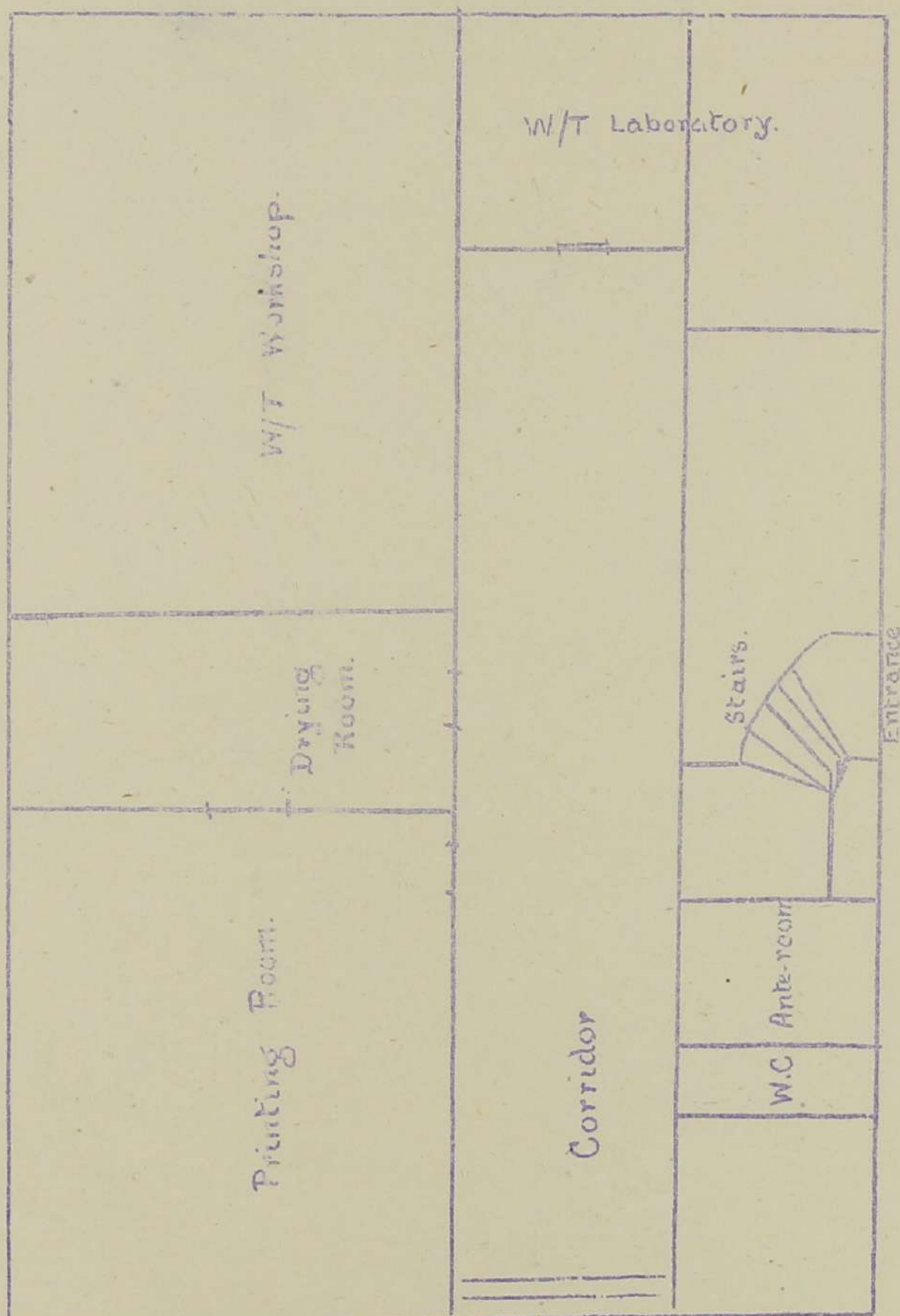
Camp 020
HRM/JS-II/AN.

~~211~~-49.



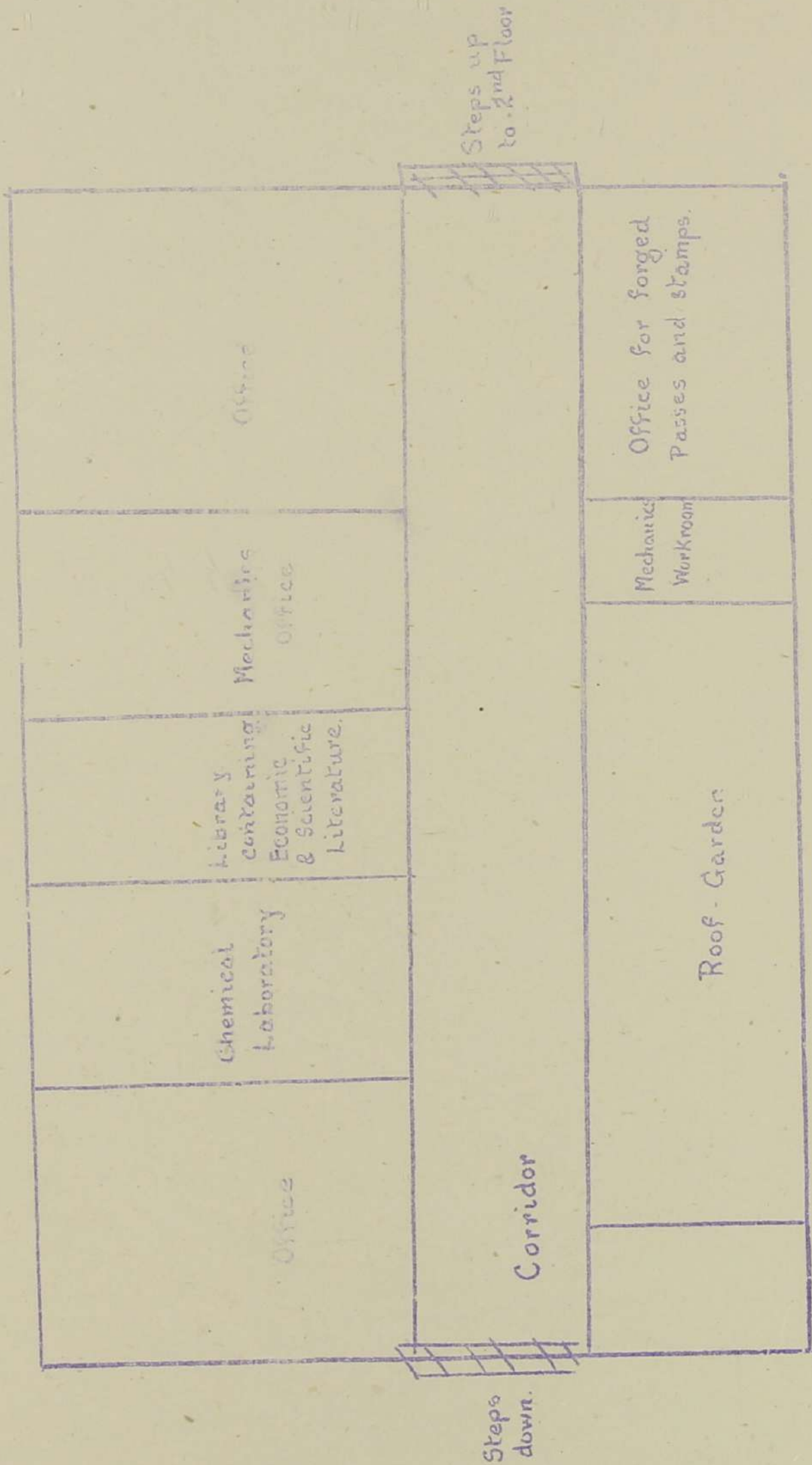
DELBRUCKSTR 6a Cellar

- 50 -



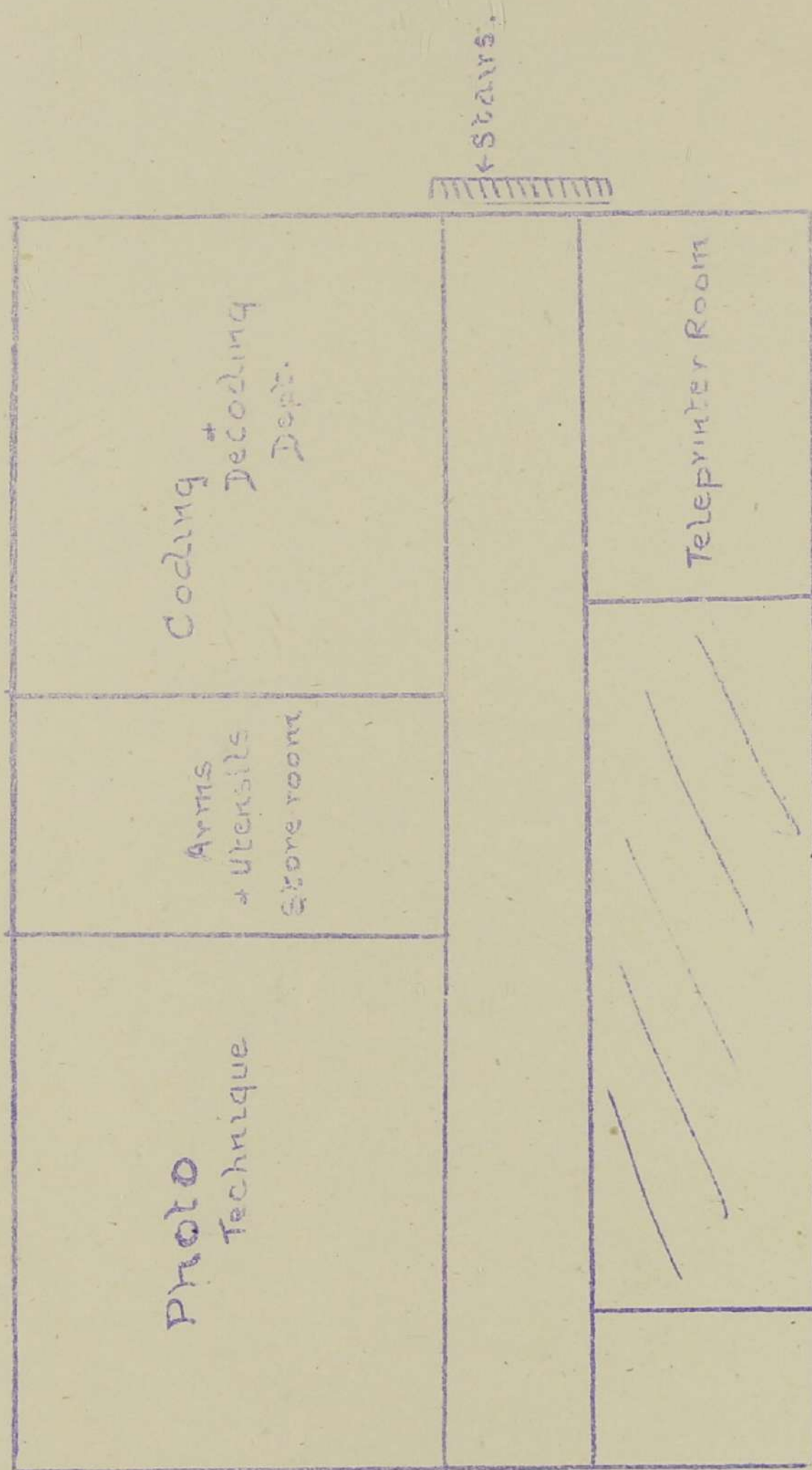
Delbrückstrasse 6a. (Ground Floor).

~~21~~ 51.



Delbrückstrasse 6a. 1st Floor.

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II Floor

Delbrückstr 6a

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APPENDIX V

COPY AND TRANSLATION OF LETTER TO COLONEL CRISTI

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COPY AND TRANSLATION OF LETTER TO COLONEL CHRISTI

In Oktober, 1944.

Sehr geehrter, lieber Herr Oberst!

Mehr als sechs Jahre sind jetzt seit unserer letzten Begegnung in den winterlichen Bergen Arosas vergangen. Die zwischen uns aufgerichteten Mauern versitelten bisher alle meine Versuche, Ihnen ein Lebenszeichen zu geben.

Nun bietet sich eine Möglichkeit, die ich mit Freude ergreife. Ich wünsche von ganzen Herzen, dass dieses Schreiben Sie bei voller Gesundheit und frische erreichen möge. Sein Ueberbringer legt Ihnen meine Bitte vor, mir die Möglichkeit einer Begegnung zu geben. Die Ereignisse sind ja so vorgeschritten, dass sich ein bedeutsamer Stoff einer Unterredung ergäbe. Es sind noch viele der alten Freunde hier, aber auch gewichtige neue stiessen hinzu. Die Durchführung unserer Pläne stiess seinerzeit ja auf - wenn auch vorhergesehene - Hindernisse. Die Zeit scheint mir jedoch für die Verwirklichung neuer Pläne recht zu sein.

Der Tag, an dem ich Sie wiedersehen und sprechen könnte, wäre für mich ein sehr glücklicher.

Es grüsst Sie in alter Verehrung,

der Vater der Schlosskinder.

Most respected Colonel!

More than six years have passed since our last meeting in the wintry mountains of Arosa. The barriers which have, in the meantime, arisen between us, have hindered all my earlier attempts to obtain news of you.

Now an opportunity offers itself which I am seizing gladly. I hope with all my heart that this note will reach you quickly and find you in good health. The messenger will beg you on my behalf to arrange a meeting if possible. Events have moved so rapidly that a discussion on all points is necessary. Many old friends are still here, but naturally new ones have joined up with us. Zero hour for our plans is drawing near, taking into account, naturally, the hindrances already foreseen. The time seems to have come now for the formation of new plans.

The day on which I shall be able to see you again and speak to you will indeed be a happy one for me.

With greetings born of my old respect,

The Father of the Castle Children.

~~SECRET~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

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CAMP 020.

REPORT dated.....14th January, 1945.....

D.D.B.

Alfred NAUJOKS

1. A Liquidation Report in the case of NAUJOKS, prepared by Captain Macalister, is forwarded herewith. It is intended to supersede the Interim Report of 22.11.44, which proceeded against time.
2. NAUJOKS is a thug of the New Order. His crimes are many, but as murder is included among them, the question of his disposal is simplified. The man should most certainly be put to death, and it may well be that the Czech Government will be glad to discharge that duty.
3. I think the general impression in a case such as this must be that finality cannot be reached. Even at the present time reactions from various sources are receiving attention. Nevertheless a time must come when the intelligence gains should be consolidated, and I think the present Report represents that position. The term "Liquidation Report" is thus perhaps a misnomer. In due course, however, the point will be reached when further investigation will not be profitable without prejudice to cases of a more urgent nature. In the meantime, however, further reactions will be welcome.

A. P. H. H. H.

RWS/LMA

Encl: Liquidation Report in the case of NAUJOKS

LIQUIDATION REPORT

in the case of

Alfred NAUJOCKS

©

Alfred BOHSEN

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THE VENLO INCIDENT

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THE VENLO INCIDENT.

NAUJOCKS knew nothing of the proposed kidnapping until early on the morning of 9th November, when GOETTSCH rang him at his quarters in Berlin to inform him that he was to go to Düsseldorf immediately as he was required to help undertake an important task.

However, after the incident, NAUJOCKS learned the following details of the early plans and preparation for the kidnapping.

[SCHILLENBERG] PF 600,561. and KNOCHEN, who were members of Amt III at this time, had contacted BEST and STEVENS either in Poland or Holland some six or nine months previously. With HENDRICH's consent, they kept in touch with these British agents and finally conceived a plan to kidnap them and bring them to Germany. They remained in contact with BEST and STEVENS whom they informed that there was a strong group of men in Germany antagonistic towards HITLER because of his actions in Poland, and anxious to help the Jews suffering persecution at the hands of the Nazis. When BEST and STEVENS expressed interest in this "group", SCHILLENBERG and KNOCHEN informed them that it was led by a German general who was a bitter enemy of HITLER. The British agents then suggested a meeting with this general, as SCHILLENBERG and KNOCHEN hoped, and the latter promised to arrange a rendezvous on the German frontier at Venlo.

PF 600,783.

Only the date for the interview remained undecided, and a decision was finally reached immediately after the bomb attack on HITLER in the Munich beer-cellar on the occasion of the Nazi Party celebrations on November 8th, 1939. HENDRICH, feeling that something should be done post-haste, to restore the prestige of the S.S., authorised SCHILLENBERG and KNOCHEN to put their plan into operation. (NAUJOCKS definitely fixes the date of the Venlo incident after November 8th.)

SCHILLENBERG and KNOCHEN then sent a W/T message to BEST and STEVENS to the effect that the "German general" would be awaiting them at Venlo the following afternoon and called on GOETTSCH to take charge of the actual kidnapping. GOETTSCH, in turn, got in touch with NAUJOCKS and recruited the necessary S.S. men.

On arrival in Düsseldorf, NAUJOCKS was informed by GOETTSCH that the task before them entailed kidnapping two men who would be arriving at the frontier at Venlo, bringing them alive to the German side of the frontier, and then returning to Düsseldorf. As GOETTSCH was not feeling too well, he appointed NAUJOCKS second-in-command and instructed him to take charge of the actual kidnapping.

A conference was then held in the Central Police Station, at which SCHILLENBERG, GOETTSCH, NAUJOCKS, CHRISTIANSEN, the Chief of the Stapo in Düsseldorf (since deceased), the Inspekteur of the Sipo - NOCKERMANN (also since deceased), the deputy chief of Police, and a high-ranking official of the Allgemeine S.S. were present. NAUJOCKS thinks that KNOCHEN may also have been present but is not certain; in any case, KNOCHEN was not in Venlo during the actual kidnapping.

NAUJOCKS was informed that he would have some nine or ten men under his command, all armed with revolvers, and that two sub-machine guns would also be available. All who took part wore civilian clothes.

Of the men, he recalls the following names:-

/Over...

-2-57

Untersturmführer SCHEIDTNER
 BEST
 VOIGT
 JANISCH
 Oberscharführer FRAEVEL
 TCHIKOVSKI (S.S. driver)

There were also two members of the Düsseldorf Police in the party.

After the conference, NAUJOCKS briefed his men and the party set out for Venlo. NAUJOCKS himself drove a Ford V8 with some of the men; SCHEIDTNER and Obersturmführer CHRISTIANSEN travelled in an Adler driven by TCHIKOVSKI and the rest of the party travelled in a Cabriolet. All were civilian cars.

SCHEIDTNER and CHRISTIANSEN arrived in Venlo ahead of the rest of the party, and they went immediately to the frontier hotel (see sketch). NAUJOCKS cannot remember the name of this hotel, but states that it was more of a restaurant than a hotel, and had a glass veranda.

On reaching Venlo, NAUJOCKS instructed his men to take up the prearranged positions as follows:-

Two men were to accompany NAUJOCKS himself and took up positions in the German customs shed. Two men were to guard the transport, which was parked in front of the German customs shed; these men were instructed to prevent any attempt at escape by BEST and STEVENS in their car. The remainder of the men were to cover the Dutch customs shed, to prevent any possible intervention, and also to guard the street.

As soon as SCHEIDTNER heard BEST and STEVENS' car approaching, he went to the door of the hotel, and gave the prearranged signal by raising his hat. (CHRISTIANSEN remained in the hotel). PF600, 361.

The car with BEST and STEVENS drove in front of the hotel, and with a left turn, backed into the passage-way on the west side of the hotel. At this moment, NAUJOCKS and his two men ran forward, keeping out of sight of the car, until the German car had followed the agents' car and blocked their way of escape.

NAUJOCKS states that the car containing BEST and STEVENS was a two-door Lincoln. The two British agents sat in the rear, while the Dutch chauffeur and Dutch officer sat in the front. It was at first thought that this fourth man was an English Captain, but it was later discovered that he was a Lieut.-Colonel on the Dutch General Staff in civilian clothes.

The Dutch officer was the first to realise the situation, and forthwith jumped out of the right side of the car, and fired four shots into the windscreen of the German car. Orders had been issued that there was to be no shooting, but circumstances alter cases and the Germans returned the Dutchman's fire. He was gravely wounded by fire from the sub-machine guns of the street guards. BEST and STEVENS were so cramped in the rear of the car, that they were unable to get their revolvers out before NAUJOCKS and his two men pounced on them, disarmed them, and hustled them into the waiting Adler, which was driven at high speed across the frontier into Germany.

The Dutch chauffeur took no part in the skirmish, and NAUJOCKS states that he could not have been in the plot, otherwise he (NAUJOCKS) would have been notified to that effect. The Dutch chauffeur was also taken prisoner.

- 58

As soon as NAUJOCKS released how seriously the Dutch officer was wounded, he instructed TCHIKOVSKY to drive him in the Lincoln as quickly as possible to Düsseldorf, where the Dutchman died during an operation, without regaining consciousness. NAUJOCKS does not know the man's name.

PF600.561

BEST and STEVENS, under escort, were then driven in the Adler to Düsseldorf, accompanied by SCHELLENBERG. The rest of the party then rejoined the waiting cars and returned to Düsseldorf where they reported to Police Headquarters. SCHELLENBERG immediately rang HEYDRICH to inform him of their success. BEST and STEVENS were housed in the police station overnight, whence they were driven on the following day to Berlin, accompanied by SCHELLENBERG. On arrival in Berlin, they were imprisoned at Albrechtstrasse 9.

BEST and STEVENS made no comment at the time of their arrest, but later, during a short conversation with him, BEST remarked to NAUJOCKS that their capture was a piece of bad luck and part of the fortunes of war. NAUJOCKS thought STEVENS a "very pleasant sort of fellow."

GOETTSCH and NAUJOCKS, together with the men who had formed the kidnapping party, were summoned before HITLER shortly afterwards, and thanked by him. The leaders of the party received the Iron Cross, 1st Class, and the nine men received the Iron Cross, 2nd Class. All received promotion, except NAUJOCKS, who was told by HEYDRICH that he did not merit promotion in view of his past conduct.

NAUJOCKS later learned that BEST and STEVENS were interrogated by Gruppenführer MULLER, head of Amt IV, SCHELLENBERG and KNOCHEN and that they were questioned particularly regarding the British Secret Service and its activities inside Germany. As far as NAUJOCKS knew, they were comfortably housed and well treated, as befitting their rank as British officers, and there was never any question of their being executed. In fact NAUJOCKS believes them to be still alive, although he has no idea of their present whereabouts. The Dutch chauffeur, however, was later released, and returned to Holland.

He also learned some time afterwards that a Professor of Medicine, whose name he cannot recall, played no small part in the affair, but he is unable to say whether it was he who arranged the rendez-vous. In any case, he received the Iron Cross for his participation.

Camp 020
MM.

Copy in of 74 Austria/II. Anti-Nazi Movement
in Austria.

TOP SECRET

93a

COMMENTS OF U.35 ON NAUJOCKS.

Source: U.35.

After a rather hurried study of your files on NAUJOCKS I have come to the following main conclusions:

1. NAUJOCKS must have taken a much more prominent part in the VENLO affair than he is at present prepared to admit. It has struck me that his account of the VENLO Incident deals only with the S.D. contact with STEVENS and BEST (as a matter of fact it was only BEST and not STEVENS who came into the whole affair later) in Holland, and with the actual kidnapping at VENLO. What NAUJOCKS does not mention at all is the contact that went on for, as far as I remember, a considerable time by means of wireless between the alleged plotters in Cologne (in reality the S.D. there) and STEVENS' Headquarters in The Hague. It seems to me that NAUJOCKS, apart from directing the actual kidnapping for which he received the E.K.I. (a very high distinction at that time for a man who did not belong to the fighting services), must have taken a prominent part in the actual preparations for VENLO. The fact that he now proposes a technique for the contact with the leader of the Austrian Underground Movement, which is closely similar to the one employed for luring STEVENS and BEST to VENLO, proves to me that, to say the least, NAUJOCKS must have been closely in touch with the S.D. plan for VENLO.

NAUJOCKS now proposes that the "Group will wait for the codeword "Kapuziner" to be mentioned during the daily news broadcast in German at 2000 hours from London" as a sign that London is prepared to enter into communication with the Austrian Underground Movement.

Before VENLO the S.D. proposal, as submitted to STEVENS and BEST, was that a message from London concerning the revolt of prominent German Generals against the Nazi Party (HITLER excepted) should appear in the Swiss pro-Allied paper "Basler Nachrichten", and that the B.B.C. should then give out messages to the same effect. This would be the sign for the Generals in question to strike against the Nazis. It seems to me, therefore, that NAUJOCKS should be closely examined on the part he played in the VENLO Incident, that is, not only in the actual kidnapping but also in the conception of the plan as such. It is quite possible that he may not want to reveal his participation in this first VENLO phase. I think that the E.K.I. would not have been conferred on NAUJOCKS for his direction of the kidnapping only.

2. The fact that the letter NAUJOCKS was carrying from the leader of the Austrian Underground Movement was addressed to Colonel CHRISTIE fills me with a good deal of suspicion. CHRISTIE's name was first mentioned to me very early in the war in Brussels when a man whom I know very well and who is now a member of the S.D. asked me if I knew Colonel CHRISTIE whom he had met before the war in Paris, and who was then "Head of the British Intelligence Service in Paris". I have noticed that as late as 1944 it was still believed in S.D. circles in Portugal that Colonel CHRISTIE was occupying a high post in British Intelligence. Apart from that, the Swiss Press Attache in London handed me in 1942 or 1943 a message addressed to Colonel CHRISTIE which he had received during his leave in Switzerland from one of the leaders of some German anti-Nazi Movement.

Over.

- 2 -

It is quite possible, therefore, that the S.D. is fully conversant with the existence of a man of this name, and also suspects him of being in touch with some German Underground Movement as an important member of the British Intelligence Service.

3. My interpretation after my very superficial study of the case of NAUJOCKS is that this man is trying to pay his passage home by associating himself with what he thinks now to be the only possible people who could save him from ultimate condemnation and judgment, and to disassociate himself from the worst features of his previous activities. It must, therefore, be assumed that he is withholding a great deal of important evidence against himself, and only handing out facts which, though inculminating, do not make him appear as bad as he really was.

18.12.44.

NAUJOCKS.

COPIED TO PF 6021 542

Alfred NAUJOCKS, a German born on 20.9.11. in Kiel, was arrested on 19.10.44. in civilian clothes whilst attempting to cross into the Allied lines on the Belgian-German frontier. He carried a German passport in the name of Alfred BONSEN and, when interrogated, stated that he was a special emissary from certain prominent members of an underground movement in Austria seeking to make contact with a Colonel CHRISTI. NAUJOCKS was the bearer of a letter addressed to this gentleman. Further interrogation showed that NAUJOCKS had a long history of service in the Nazi Party which lent additional suspicion to the vague story he gave of his alleged mission. He was, therefore, sent to this country and arrived at Camp 020 on 3.11.44.

In his early manhood NAUJOCKS tried a number of trades but already in 1931, finding himself virtually unemployed, began to mix in politics and joined the S.S. on 1st August of that year. He says that he did this because of his fear of the Communists and he soon became an active and
/belligerent

CAMP 020 Monthly Summary
Dated 17.12.44

- 3 -

belligerent member of the organisation. In 1934 he went to Berlin and obtained a position as a driver in the Political Intelligence Department of the S.S. Shortly afterwards HEYDRICH with certain members of the Bavarian ~~Police~~ ^{Political Police} formed the S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost, to which NAUJOCKS was transferred and in which he soon transferred to a position on the clerical staff. From this time onwards he came in very close contact with HEYDRICH himself and, through HEYDRICH, was introduced to other prominent Germans and would-be leaders of the Reich including HIMMLER and GOERING. In October of that year NAUJOCKS was given the first of many missions by HEYDRICH. This was an assignment to go to Prague and murder Otto STRASSER. NAUJOCK's accomplice in the task was another S.S. man named Werner GOETTSCH who appears to have been a close friend of NAUJOCKS from his earliest days in the S.S. NAUJOCKS and GOETTSCH went to Prague but found it too dangerous to attempt the assassination. HEYDRICH, on their return, accused NAUJOCKS of cowardice and disobedience and it was this incident which, according to NAUJOCKS, laid the foundation for the quarrel which later developed between the two men.

The next incident so far admitted by NAUJOCKS is another assignment in February 1935 to Czechoslovakia. It appears that an unofficial wireless transmitter in a remote village some distance from Prague was putting out anti-German propaganda which caused embarrassment to the Nazis. NAUJOCKS' assignment was to destroy the transmitter and bring the operator Rudolph FORMIS back to Germany alive. NAUJOCKS succeeded only too well in the operation but unfortunately killed FORMIS in the struggle which took place. GOETTSCH was on this occasion also NAUJOCKS' associate.

NAUJOCKS returned to his clerical work after this and was soon promoted to Sturmfuehrer. In 1936, however, he was given an assignment of a different nature. The Nazis were at this time conscious of the fact that they possessed no active Intelligence Service operating in other countries, and NAUJOCKS with a man named Wolfgang SANNER were in 1936 and 1937 sent on a number of journeys to many countries in Europe in order to prospect for and organise a system of industrial espionage. SANNER was an employee of the well-known German electrical concern A.E.G., and the cover employed was visits to the foreign branches of this company. In the summer of 1937, in the course of these operations, NAUJOCKS paid a short visit to England.

On his return from these travels, NAUJOCKS was promoted at the end of 1937 to Hauptsturmfuehrer in the S.S. and simultaneously transferred to the S.D. Hauptamt VI. This appointment brought him into closer contact with the leading figures in the Nazi Party, and by March 1938 he had reached the rank of Sturmbannfuehrer and was made chief of the department dealing with South Eastern Europe. He states that it was now that the Nazi Party began seriously to concentrate on political espionage in the countries bordering on the Reich rather than on economic matters only. Hauptamt VI became in consequence a much more important department. Early in 1939 HEYDRICH sent for NAUJOCKS and asked him to undertake the task of arresting a man named BERNDT who worked in the Propaganda Ministry and who in some way or another had /contrived

- 4 -

contrived to offend HEYDRICH. NAUJOCKS says that he was not specifically ordered to liquidate BERNDT, but HEYDRICH stressed that he was to use his revolver without hesitation if the victim made the slightest attempt at resistance. Realising that he was practically being asked to murder BERNDT, who incidentally was well-known to him, NAUJOCKS begged to be excused and took leave. As a result HEYDRICH severely reprimanded him. In spite of this, however, HEYDRICH soon consulted NAUJOCKS again when he put forward a proposal to organise a bacteriological department which could be employed in the surreptitious liquidation of persons regarded by HEYDRICH as dangerous. NAUJOCKS again asserts that he refused to have anything to do with this scheme. However that may be, HEYDRICH soon entrusted him with yet another mission, that of touring Austria and Czechoslovakia to observe the process of Nazification although the precise objects of this mission are not at all clear. Whilst he was in Vienna on this occasion NAUJOCKS first made the acquaintance of Hitler himself.

According to NAUJOCKS his personal difficulties with HEYDRICH now increased and he made efforts to leave the S.D. and join the Luftwaffe but, when HEYDRICH heard of this, he was exceedingly angry and refused consent. HEYDRICH himself appears still to have reposed considerable confidence in NAUJOCKS, since in August he informed NAUJOCKS that Hitler was determined to attack Poland within a month and it would be necessary to stage some frontier incidents which would lead the world to believe that the first aggressive move had been made by the Poles and not by the Germans. According to NAUJOCKS, certain life-term prisoners from concentration camps were given fatal injections, dressed in Polish army uniform and sent to the German frontier in Upper Silesia in packing cases. They were there riddled with bullets to give the impression that they had been killed in the course of a raid on German territory. NAUJOCKS gives a gruesome account of this and in particular says that some of the victims arrived at their destination only half dead. NAUJOCKS' particular part was to seize the Glewitz broadcasting station and arrange for a Polish speaking German to broadcast an appeal to his "countrymen" to rise against the Germans. The broadcast was then abruptly cut off, shots were fired and a corpse with which NAUJOCKS had previously been provided was left lying on the studio floor riddled with bullets.

The final episode in this period of NAUJOCKS' career is one which has already gained some notoriety in the Venlo incident. In November 1939 the S.D. received information that a British officer, Major STEVENS, together with one BEST, had a rendezvous at a cafe just on the Dutch side of the frontier at Venlo. As far as is known they were expected to meet a representative of a dissident element within Germany. NAUJOCKS, with his friend GOETTSCHE and nine men, all in civilian clothes, were given the task of kidnapping STEVENS and BEST and taking them to Germany. When the car containing the two men reached the cafe NAUJOCKS and his party were waiting, rushed across the frontier firing their revolvers, seized STEVENS and BEST and drove them away to Germany. NAUJOCKS, in company with all the others taking part, received the Iron Cross. In his first statement

/NAUJOCKS

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NAUJOCKS has given a factual account of this incident which accords substantially with the information already in our possession but it is thought that he must know a great deal about the circumstances which lay behind it.

In December 1939 NAUJOCKS' talents were turned in another direction. He had noticed that there was little or no technical apparatus or material available for secret agents with missions abroad and he was encouraged by his superiors to develop a new department in Berlin dealing with such matters. The most important of the preparations made by NAUJOCKS was the printing of large numbers of forged English bank-notes in 1940 which were to be used in connection with the invasion of this country. On the conclusion of this, NAUJOCKS was given his last mission by HEYDRICH, namely to purchase a Dutch film concern in conjunction with SANNER, to provide a cover for a new German Intelligence network. SANNER, however, appears to have arranged as part of the bargain that Exit Permits should be granted to the Jewish directors of the Dutch film concern and NAUJOCKS was implicated. As a result, early in 1941, NAUJOCKS was degraded from his position of Sturmbannfuhrer to that of an ordinary S.S. man. At his own request he was then transferred to the Waffen S.S. with whom he served in the Russian campaign but was eventually invalided out. With various intermissions, he says that he was suffering in health until August 1942. He then obtained a position as civilian assistant in the German economic administration in Brussels. His particular section was employed in suppressing the Belgian Black Market and he also acted as an adviser to the Germans in connection with trade deals with the Germans. NAUJOCKS admits that this work brought him into contact not only with economic officials but also with the S.D. and Police authorities. He would, however, have it believed that he took no part in any political or S.D. activities. In spite of this, in April 1943, he was sent for by MUELLER, Leiter of Amt IV of the R.S.H.A. who sent him on a journey to the Balkans with instructions to study the political situation with a view to an agreement being arrived at with Mihailovich. He carried out this mission and reported in effect that nothing could be achieved until the German accorded better terms to the Croats. He then returned to his work at Brussels which now began to involve trips to Paris where he had consultations with KNOCHEN and other S.D. officials.

noted P.F. 600,561.

In 1944 NAUJOCKS was given one further mission by the S.D. He was instructed to report to KALTENBRUNNER who was worried about the Danish situation. KALTENBRUNNER passed him to SCHELLENBERG who introduced him to SKORZENY. SKORZENY's assignment in this connection was to organise counter-sabotage in Denmark. NAUJOCKS made several of the trips to Denmark in connection with this and it is at present somewhat difficult to appreciate his precise role. He states that he reported to KALTENBRUNNER that the situation was difficult and could not be dealt with properly without an adequate supply of men and sabotage material.

NAUJOCKS now resumed his work for the economic section in Brussels where he stayed, apart from leave, until the
/beginning

- 6 -

beginning of September. He then left with the other Germans, leaving behind, however, his mistress Claire BONSEN. After various travels in Germany, he eventually came to Vienna where he met once more his old friend GOETTSCH who had, incidentally, in July told him that he also had turned anti-Nazi and was in close touch with certain elements in Austria who wished to get in touch with the Allies with a view to bringing about a speedy end to hostilities. Now, in Vienna, GOETTSCH introduced NAUJOCKS to the man who was said to be the leader of this movement, one Professor HEINRICH, and long conversations ensued between the two with the ultimate object of forming an independent Austrian government before the Russians had time to bolshevize the country. HEINRICH gave NAUJOCKS the letter to CHRISTI mentioned above and suggested a method of communication through the B.B.C. NAUJOCKS brought with him certain details of the code word which was to be used, the method of determining the frequency, call-signs and times, and the transposition code which would eventually be used for messages. Armed with this material, NAUJOCKS was then able to motor right across Germany to the Western Front, having been provided by GOETTSCH with a false military identity card which, it was said, would enable him to pass without difficulty through the German front lines. NAUJOCKS states that the pass was successful and he was allowed to proceed into no-man's-land.

In itself the allocation of a man with such a career as the emissary of an anti-Nazi movement would appear to require considerable explanation. When it is found that NAUJOCKS himself is introduced to this movement by his former colleague in assassination GOETTSCH, who has himself fortunately become an anti-Nazi, the suspicion is heightened. Further, when considered in detail, NAUJOCKS' story is obviously full of omissions. For example, in his first interrogations at Camp 020, he made no mention of the part he played in association with GOETTSCH in arranging a meeting between the Slovak leader Dr. TISO and HITLER in March 1939, and evidence is accumulating from other sources which shows that he has given an altogether false picture of his activities in Belgium. It would appear in fact that NAUJOCKS has told of incidents and people about which he suspects we may have some information, but has carefully held back on other matters. The chances of his being a genuine emissary from an Austrian underground movement seem remote and the likelihood is either that his mission was sponsored by the Germans as a means of attempting to uncover such an underground movement by bringing it out into the open, or that NAUJOCKS is making use of his knowledge of such elements for his personal advantage in the hope that he may avoid being brought to trial by one or other of the countries against whose laws he has offended. In view of NAUJOCKS' reticence, the investigation is still open and it is hoped that he may be forced to give a great deal more interesting information about the Nazi regime and its personalities.

830 Free

Source: Sloane.

7th December 1944.

Alfred NAUJOCKS.

We were very interested to read Alfred NAUJOCKS' statement, since all the details connected with the murder of FORMIS are well known to us. The case created a sensation at the time, and was reported by the world press. The investigation department of the Prague Police, which more or less corresponds to the British C.I.D., took charge of the case, which was conducted in conjunction with the Deuxieme Bureau of the Czechoslovak General Staff. Both Colonel Slama and the other members of the Czech Security Service here are therefore familiar with this case and know the result of the investigations from personal experience.

We knew at the time that the murder was perpetrated by two men and a woman, who afterwards succeeded in escaping over the frontier into Germany at Sneznik in North Bohemia (near Decin). It was established that of these three persons the actual murderer was a certain MUELLER, and that his accomplice was a certain Edith KERSBACH. It was not possible at the time to definitely ascertain the name of the other man, but we remember that the name GOETSCH also came up in this connection.

NAUJOCKS' statement as contained in your letter corresponds in general with what was established regarding the murder at the time. His description of the village Zahori (Cahourcy) is also correct, and proves that he actually took part in the murder of FORMIS. His description of how the murder was done also corresponds more or less with what was established at the time, except that he endeavours to minimise his own share in the affair.

As we have a very particular interest in clearing up the murder as far as possible, and since we know further details of the case which NAUJOCKS does not mention, we request that we may be permitted to participate in his interrogation. Our interest in this case is increased by the fact that NAUJOCKS charges HEYDRICH himself with instigating the murder.

In repeating our request that we may be permitted to participate in NAUJOCKS' interrogation, we wish to inform you that we should delegate the following for this: Colonel Bartik, Colonel Slama and Captain Malac, who was formerly a high police officer in Czechoslovakia.

E.5.(L).
14.12.44.

✓
16.12.44

Copies in No. 15 Austria 11.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

Captain Liddell - D.B.

Reference Captain Noakes' attached minute, I am inclined to think that there is something substantial in this "Colonel Christie" incident. On reading through Christie's file he seems to me to be precisely the sort of individual to whom an alleged peace party faction, who are really acting on behalf of the Nazi Party, would address themselves and I cannot but regard it as suspicious that an individual such as NAUJOCKS should come over to our side armed with Christie's name.

Blb/HPM
30.11.44.

H.P. Milmo

H.P. Milmo.

Noakes
B. 1B (Mr. Milmo)

I am bound to say that I feel somewhat sceptical about much that NAUJOCKS has said and left unsaid. The answer may perhaps be in the statement on page 25 that having brought a number of Belgians and German officers before courts martial for Black Market offences he not unnaturally became very unpopular with Germans and Belgians alike. If on the other hand it is his intention to serve the Germans I do not see how the plan that he has put forward is going to achieve this

[P.T. OVER.]

(19019) Wt.24370/3460 800,000 8/41 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.698 J.5340

26 DEC 1944

^{unless}
 object, ^{by the} His whole enterprise ~~might be regarded~~ be regarded
 as an insurance against penetration. If the Germans could get
 the English to play to some notional Austrian resistance
 movement, ^{under the pretext} they might assume that we should not dabble with
 other elements. I could get ^{him} Col. Christie if there is any
 real value in doing this. He does not of course know
 NAUJOCKS, but only Prof. HEINRICH who may for all we know
 have long since died. A more profitable line might be to
 consult Sloane about pp. 6 and 7, and perhaps once more enlist
 the co-operation of Columbine, who dealt so successfully with
 the other customer. (On p. 16 it is stated that NAUJOCKS was
 in the 1st company of the depot battalion of the S.S. Leibs-
 tandarte Adolf Hitler.)

There is just one other point which might possibly be
 relevant. There was a mysterious Col. HEINRICH (not Professor)
 who was allegedly playing a double game with two agents of
 S.O.E., but the name is of course a common one. ^{The S.O.E. case}
 was that of GILBERT who was refused permission to return to the
 D.B. field.
 4.12.44.

Ex-L

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 10.11.44. Name: NAUJOCKS Alfred

Reference: Arrest Report 4.11.44. File No.: PF. 600,485

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
<u>BONSEN Alfred @ of NAUJOCKS</u>		N.T. RB & CR. @ of DONSEN Known.
<u>66 Ave de Cortenberg, BRUSSELS</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>LAMMERICH @ NAUJOCKS Ollawa</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
NAUJOCKS Richard		N.T. RB & CR.
NAUJOCKS @ PAHLKE Therese		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>BRONSEN Claire</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>MONTZINUS</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>18 rue de Wissembourg, BRUSSELS</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
NAUJOCKS Hertha		N.T. RB & CR.
NAUJOCKS Anna @ CLAUSEN		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>BEHRENS @ BEHRENS Hermann</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>LORENZ</u>		Known to Fritz Wilhelm LORENZ as head of the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, of the Dienststelle Ribbentrop and President of the Union for alliances between states. Described as age 50, German, small thickset build, height about 1.77m., fair hair, mixed with grey, thin, blue eyes, oval face, pale complexion, hooked nose, normal chin, rather receding, well looked after teeth, civilian clothes and uniform of S.S. Obergruppenfuhrer and Police General, soft voice, speaks in jerks, face twitches, speaks German some French and English. Seen in Berlin. PF. 600,313 LORENZ F.W. v.1 & 2 cs List 212(189) LORENZ 6a,7a.
<u>ROSSNER</u>		Known to LORENZ Fritz Wilhelm as head of section "South" of the Amt VI of the SD. He had never in his life been abroad, does not speak a foreign language and has no qualifications whatsoever for his job. PF. 600,313 LORENZ cs. v.1.
OPLANDER Walter		N.T. RB & CR.
NAUMANN Oberfuhrer SS.		Probably SS-SBF, Gen.d.P. NAUMANN reported to be the Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes of Wehrkreis III. Address Grunewald, Jagowstr. 16/18, BERLIN. Tel. 89 77 31. SF. 52/4/5(1) v.2. cs.
<u>SPANN Ottmar</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>SPANN Dr. Law</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>BORODEIKWITSCH Prof</u> <u>@ BORODEIKWITSCH</u>		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>[JOST Heinz] PF 601,879</u>		Known to Artist as Head of Amt VI and was replaced by SCHELLENBURG. Known as Joseph JOST @ JAGER. During 1941 Heinz JOST was in charge of Fritz Wilhelm.

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
<u>SCHELLENBERG Walter</u>		<p>LORENZ who describes him as German, age about 40, slim build, height about 1.79m., dark blond hair, brown eyes, oval face, fresh complexion, straight nose, strong chin, good teeth, clean-shaven, normal hands, good appearance, wore civilian clothes and uniform, high voice, cannot pronounce "sch", pronounces it as "ch". Speaks German.</p> <p>PF. 66042 SWEDKOWICZ cs with B.I.B.</p> <p>PF. 55032 POPOV v.12. cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,3131 LORENZ v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>Very well known, first as head of Amt. VI and then Amt IV. In April 1944 was reported to be controller of information service in the Abwehr, and in August 1944 succeeded STEINGRACHT as Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. SCHELLENBERG's successor as head of Amt VI is STEMMLE.</p> <p>SF. 52/4/4(10) v.3. cs.</p> <p>SF. 52/Sweden/1 Link vol. cs.</p> <p>PF. 55032 POPOV vols. 11,12,13,14,15. cs.</p> <p>PF. 66044 HELMUTH vols 1,2. cs.</p> <p>B. I Reg Folder 33 6a.</p> <p>PF. 65930 MULLER v. 2 & 3. cs.</p> <p>PF. 308,013 MERZ vols 1,2,3. cs.</p> <p>PF. 64491 REILLY/KENNY v. 4 & 5 cs.</p> <p>SF. 52/S.America/1 Link v.3. cs. PF. 66</p> <p>PF. 66118 JUNIOR v.1 cs.</p> <p>PF. 65932 MAYR vols. 1,2,3, cs.</p> <p>SF. 52/4/5(1) v.2. cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,313 LORENZ v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,276 SWERTS vol 1 & 2 cs.</p>
<u>MUELLER SS Gruppenfuhrer</u>		<p>Well known as head of Amt IV.</p> <p>B.I.Reg Folder 33 6a.</p> <p>PF. 55032 POPOV v.12 cs.</p> <p>SF. 52/4/5(1) v.2. cs.</p> <p>PF. 308,013 MERZ vols 1,2,3. with LRC Col Baxter.</p> <p>Please refer.</p> <p>Possibly id/w MULLER reported by S.I.S. 6.10.41. to be an important member of the Gestapo, concerning himself chiefly with the tracking down of organisations which are formed in support of General de Gaulle. Works in Paris.</p> <p>SF. 52/4/4/12 v.1 cs.</p>
<u>NEBE Arthur</u>		<p>Known to MERZ as Gruppenfuhrer NEBE, a member of Amt V in Berlin.</p> <p>PF. 308,013 MERZ vols 1 & 2 cs with L.R.C.</p>
<u>BEST Werner</u>		<p>In 1936 Dr. Werner BEST was reported to be head of the administration and Law Section of the Sipö and SD under HEIDRICH and HIMMLER. In 1943 was of Amt IV before MULLER and in 1944 was reported to be the German Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark.</p> <p>Known to LORENZ as Georg BEST SS-Sturmabfuhrer who until 1941 was assistant chief of the Technical Section of Amt VI in Berlin. In 1942 he went to North Africa and has been with Ambassador RAHN in Tunisia and took care of the Southern half with HQ at Sfax. After the fall of Tunisia BEST went to Corsica where he met a number of families. These acquaintances he was well able to exploit in Paris where he got hold of many members to work for him. They are people who dominate the whole Black Market and the gangs of pimps in Montmartre. For them the killing of people is only a matter of price. LORENZ was present when BEST talked to about 15 of them shortly before the evacuation of Paris and provided them with money.</p>

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Page 3.

Date: 11.11.44.

Name: NAUJOCKS Alfred

Reference: Arrest Report 4.11.44.

File No.: PF. 500,485

NAME; ADDRESS;
PARTICULARS; INFORMATION

PP.

SUMMARY OF TRACES

Continued.

BACH Cont:-

at 18 rue Emile Claus, Brussels. Full personal description given.

PF. 600,270 COLLET cs.

PF. 600,276 SWEERTS cs.

PF. 600,275 GARRITT cs.

? BECK @ of Dr. WARNECKE who in May 1941 was working with von KARSTHOFF, Chief of the German I.S. in Portugal. Member of Abw. I.H. He normally worked in the Berlin office, where he dealt with Spain. The name was thought to be possibly assumed. Described as height about 5'7", comes from Berlin, birthmark on (?) right side of face, across cheek level with mouth. Dark hair, eyes and skin. One top tooth missing. Neither fat nor thin but not athletic. Well dressed, speaks French and English, both badly. Has probably been to England. He is described as having a strong inferiority complex and as being a fanatical Nazi.

PF. 55032 POPOV vols. 3,9,10,11,12. cs.

SF. 52/8/1(37) v.2. cs. (CR)

BAUMER Wilhelm

N.T. RB & CR.

BEHRENS Hermann

N.T. RB & CR.

BEST Georg

See summary under BEST Dr. Werner.

BOLSCHWINGH Ottokar v.

N.T. RB & CR.

CONTIGLI

N.T. RB. Almost certainly identical with Silvio CONTIGLI, reported by S.I.S. 25.2.38. to be a fascist propagandist and informer. He had no visible means of livelihood and had organised a fascist propaganda society known as "Societa Cavour" for the purpose of spreading fascist propaganda amongst Belgians. Address 33 Bd. de la Cambre, BRUSSELS. SF. 92/It./Belgium 18a. (CR)

DENNER

N.T. RB & CR.

DI VIETO

N.L.T. RB & CR.

EGGEN

Reported by S.I.S. 1.2.44. as Hans Wilhelm EGGEN @ Peter MILLE-MUELLER a Berlin tradesman who was stated to travel frequently to Switzerland and to act as liaison between Himmler and certain German and Swiss agents active in Switzerland. He uses as cover the purchase of wooden barracks for Germany. One of his contacts is Dr. jur. Paul MEYER of Zurich a former officer in the Swiss Intelligence Service but no details regarding the purpose of their meetings have been obtained. EGGEN was born on 5.6.12. When in Zurich he usually stayed at the Hotel Baur au Lac or Hotel Sallerive au Lac. His Berlin address is Dahlmannstrasse 33. Known to SWEERTS as SS. Sturmbannfuhrer EGGEN a member of Amt. VI, he works in the anteroom to SCHELLERBERG's office, is in the high councils but

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
<u>FILBERT Alfred</u>		<p>enjoys a measure of independence due to his personal friendship with Himmler. He is an international figure with important world wide contacts; his functions and activities at Amt VI are shrouded in secrecy. He has travelled a great deal and was recently in Spain, uses several aliases, and is described as dangerous and highly intelligent. He lives with SCHELLENBERG and a third - probably FRANK - and has made a great deal of money by speculation all over the world. He is responsible for purchasing in Switzerland ski-boots for the Waffen S.S. and according to GAMOTHA, can be relied upon to obtain equipment for the Waffen S.S. from other countries. Described as German, aged 40, height 1.90m., athletic build, weight 85kgs., black hair, brown eyes, oval face, congenial, cleanshaven, soft and musical voice, easy walk but leans slightly forward.</p> <p>SF. 52/Switzerland/6 Lak vol. 2 cs. PF. 600,275 SWEETS vol. 1 & 2 cs.</p>
HEINZ Heinrich		<p>Ostufaf. Dr. Alfred FILBERT was reported by CSDIC 28.8.44. to be Commander of Amt III/3 of the SD in 1938 and 1939.</p> <p>SF. 52/Balkans/1 cs.</p>
HERKENS Wilhelm		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>HUBER</u>		<p>N.T. RB & CR.</p> <p>Reported to be an inspector of the Sipo and SD for Wehrkreis XVII. SS-BF Genmaj. d P. HUBER of Tertrdisung. 16, WEIN. T-1. U. 42 0 32.</p> <p>MIRS. Report 21.8.44. SF. 52/4/5(1) v.2. cs.</p>
MOELLER		<p>? Hauptsturmführer MÜLLER, who, according to a CSDIC report of 7.8.44. is a member of the RSD at Obersalzberg. He went on 8 or 9 years' tour of "Das Weisse Rössl" (White Horse Inn) in 1928 to Spain, France, England (one year) and America. Formerly in the Waffen S.S. age about 30, height 1.37m., dark, short hair, noticeably drk complexion.</p> <p>SF.52/Bavaria/1 cs.</p>
<u>OHLENDORF</u>		See summary on back of page 2.
<u>SCHIELIN Alfred</u>		<p>According to an S.I.R. 991 report of 27.9.44. CSDIC on information obtained from PW CS Sdf. KRAETZER. OFK Brussels, SCHIELIN was reported as a member of the SD in Brussels. No details were known to PW.</p> <p>SF.52/Belgium/3 cs.</p>
<u>RAUFF Walter</u>		<p>Known to LORENZ as SS. Sturmabführer RAUFF who in 1941 was chief of the Technical section of Amt VI in Berlin. 1942 Chief of Sipo and SD in Tunisia. Now chief of Sipo and SD in Northern Italy, lives at Hotel Vittoria, MILAN. Was formerly an officer in the Navy. Described as German, age about 43, thin build, height about 1.70m., dark blond hair, blue eyes, oval face, tanned complexion, straight nose, firm chin, good teeth, cleanshaven, energetic appearance, wears civilian clothes and uniform of SS-Obersturmbannführer, metallic voice, speaks German and English, seen in Berlin.</p> <p>PF. 600,313 LORENZ v.1 & 2 cs. PF. 600,090 Ten Gate BROWER as with B.I.B. Mr. Milmo.</p>

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES. Page 4.

Date: 11.11.44. Name: NAUFUCKS Alfred.

Reference: Arrest Report 4.11.44. File No.: PF. 600,485

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
		Continued.
<u>RAUFF Cont:-</u>		Probably also identical with Colonel RAUFF reported by the French in May 1944 to be the ex-chief of the Sipo and SD in Tunisia and in March 1944 to be a member of Section VI of the Sipo and SD in PARIS.
SF. 52/France/7(2)		There is also and Adj. Chef RAHE @ REI Gottfried @ GAUTHIER @ GAUTIER of 11 Bd. Flandrin, PARIS. In 1942 he was a Gestapo official in Paris who interrogated SAVINOS. According to a JIGGER report of 15.9.44. RAHE @ GAUTHIER with BERNARD, NOSSECK and MUELLER associates of BICKLER of Amt VI, were to select from the Breton collaborators radio men as well as sabotage agents. The Abwehr were allowed recruit men solely for the purpose of supplying the Abwehr Kommandos and truppe - a military job, the SD agents being for political jobs. The Abwehr II agent MANUELLI Marius @ CAPUTI Raphael worked with BICKLER, BOURGEAUD, GAUTHIER (real name RAHE) at the Boulevard Flandrin office. The French Report him under the name of GAUTHIER to be assistant to FROME who was chief of the SAMSON network, with its HQ at 11 or 12 Bd. Flandrin Paris with agents working in France, Spain and North Africa mostly recruited from the P.P.F. and L.V.F. SF. 52/France/5(27) pages 5 and 36. SF. 52/France/7(2) page 5. RPS. 9288 SAVINOS Y.Box 2402 cs. PARIS W.W. PF. 600,328 MANUELLI cs. SF. 75/France/10 v.2. cs.
<u>ROESENER Erwin</u>		According to MIRS report 24.9.44. is the Hoherer SS- und Polizeiführer for the Reichsstatthaltern in Salzburg, Karnten, Steiermark and in Tirol and Vorarlberg in Wehrkreis XVIII. Address Kapitelplatz 2, SALZBURG. Tel. 26 33/34. SF. 52/4/5(1) v.2. cs.
SCHREIBE		N.T. RB & CR.
SCHROBSDORF Walter		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>SEIBERT</u>		Reported by Robert BARTH November 1943 to be an Obersturmbannführer 2nd in command to OHLENDORF. Said to have been an Army officer but now S.S. He, too returned to Berlin with OHLENDORF. Age 40, height 1.70m., well built, corpulent, darkish hair, full face, round chin. PF. 66262 BARTH Robert cs.
THOMASHAUSEN Edgar		N.T. RB & CR.
VORAUER		N.T. RB. According to an S.I.S. report of 2.3.41. Ferdinand VORAUER worked for the Military Attached in Athens in the German Legation. He had approached a Greek agent with instructions to obtain for him answers to various questions on the British activities in Greece. Described as Austrian, and had been a resident in Greece for some time. SF. 52/Greece/1 v 2 cs (CR)

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
<u>WANNACK</u>		N.T. RB. N.L.T. CR.
<u>WUNNCLAUS</u>		<p>Known to SWEERTS and GARRITT. Succeeded SS-Brigf. KAMMERHOFER as head of the Allgemeine- and Waffen SS Abschnitt Flanders. Subsequently HSSuPF and Wehrmachtsbefehlshaber. Is a special protege of Himmler. Lives at the Chateau de Waterloo, Brussels. This may not be his real name.</p> <p>PF. 600,275 GARRITT v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,276 SWEERTS v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>SF. 52/Holland/4 cs.</p>
<u>S.S. Oberfurher CANARIS</u>		<p>Well known as Sdf. Joaquim CANARIS. In 1943 was stated by HARLEQUIN to be one of the chief assistants to KUHLENHAL. He has been in Madrid since April 1941 where he has been a member of Eins Heer K.O. Spain. Deputising for KIEKEBUCH-Leiter Eins Heer K.O. Spain. (There is no inf to say that he was taken over by the SD, but the well known Admiral CANARIS was requested by the SD to work for them owing to his experience, but is reported to have been refused. Known to SWEERTS and GARRITT as Commander of the Sipo and SD in Brussels.</p> <p>B.I. Reg. Folder 33 5a part A.</p> <p>SF. 52/4/4(13) v.2. cs.</p> <p>PF. 66314 HARLEQUIN cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,275 SWEERTS v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,275 GARRITT v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>SPANISH W.F.</p>
HUNITZ Sturmabfuhrer		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>STRAUB S</u>		<p>Well known from recent cases.</p> <p>PF. 600,275 GARRITT v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,270 COLLET cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,276 SWEERTS v.2. cs.</p>
REIMER Hptstf.		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>LAWRENCE Hptstf.</u>		<p>Well known from recent cases.</p> <p>PF. 600,270 COLLET cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,262 HULSMAN v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,276 SWEERTS v.1 & 2 cs.</p> <p>PF. 600,275 GARRITT v.2 cs.</p>
JRH/RB		

Mr. ~~Malins~~Mr. ~~Stamp~~Mr. ~~Wilm~~Miss ~~Chetels~~RB ~~prentice~~NAUSOCKS

These papers from the field consist of a number of interrogation reports covering in more or less detail most of the same ground. I think that the report which I have flagged A is the most comprehensive. The paper flagged B contains criticisms and suggestions arising out of the interrogations. His proposed methods of carrying out his mission (by means of W/T etc) were set out in the paper I have already circulated.

S. B. L.

6/11

10 NOV 1944

SECRET.CAMP 020.

REPORT dated.....4th November 1944.....

D.D.B.NAUJOCKS

I return the originals and 27 copies of the following papers, which arrived with the body of this man:-

1. Arrest Report.
2. Report from F.U.S.A.G. Interrogation Centre, dated 20.10.44.
3. Report on Interrogations of Alfred NAUJOCKS on 28, 29, 30, and 31.10.44.
4. Interrogation report no. 3187.
5. Descriptions of contacts.
6. Message to Adolf Hitler.
7. Botschaft an Adolf Hitler.
8. Digest of interrogations of Alfred NAUJOCKS to date.
9. Points in interrogation which require clarification.
10. Organisation of the Brussels H.Q.
11. Interrogation report no. 31100.
12. From H.Q., F.U.S.A.G., dated 26.10.44.
13. Letter in German dated October 1944.
14. Statement signed Alfred BONSEN, dated 19.10.44.

The note about NAUJOCKS' property attached to the front of the file has not been duplicated.

At the same time, I am, as requested, sending you two copies of the extract we made from minute 1a of S.F.52/Balkans/1.

H. H. Clegg

MHC/RW

for Colonel Stephens.

9.11.44

A R R E S T R E P O R T 19BSurname: NAUJOCKS

First Name: Alfred

Alias : X BONSEN, Alfred X

Nationality Claimed: German

Address of Last Residence: 66 Ave. de Cortenberg, Brussels

Occupation: NSDAP & SS Political Economic Service 1934 - 1940.

Identity Documents: German Passport, in name of Alfred BONSEN, No. II 1208/43Details of Arrest: (a) Place: Hq. 205th CIC Det., Malmedy
(d) 20 Oct. 44. (c) Time: 1200 hrs.

Unit making Arrest: 205th CIC Det.

Reason for Arrest: SS Sturmbannfuhrer, also Hauptabteilungsleiter in Reichssicherheitshauptamt.

Witnesses: Names and Addresses: -

Statement after Arrest: Claims he comes from Vianne to contact the Foreign Office, London.

Property:

Military or Civil Authority taking Custody of the Prisoner: -

Signature of person authorising arrest: H.C. MARCUM. Rank: 2nd. Lt.

Date: 20. Oct. 1944.

Copied Camp 020
4.11.44./AH.

COPYSECRETINTERROGATOR:CONFIDENTIALCASE NO: 888MEDICAL CHECK:FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G-2
Interrogation Center

M/Sgt. C. BIEVER

Date: 20 Oct 44.SUBJECT:BONSEN, AlfredAlias: NAUJOCKS, AlfredResidence: 66 Ave. Cortenberg, BRUSSELS

Birth: 20 Sep 1911 in KIEL, Germany

Nationality: German

Occupation: Merchant until 1933

Party & SS Political Economic Service 1934-40

Family: Divorced Ollava LALLERICH in BERLIN in 1943Parents Richard & Therese born PAHLKE (61 & 58) in

BAD SEGEBERG (Holstein) Germany

Languages: German, little French

Education: Elementary School until the age of 14.

Orthopedic studies; auto-mechanic studies until the
age of 19.Description: Subject is 6'1", very tall and strongly built; has
blue eyes, dark blond hair. Small nose, oval face.
No distinguishing marks claimed.DETAILS OF ARREST: Place: Hq 205th CIC Det, MALMEDY
Date: 20 Oct 44, 1200 hrs.

Unit Making Arrest: 205 CIC Det

Person authorizing arrest: Herbert C. MARCUM, 2nd Lt Inf.

Reason for arrest: Reason given in letter of Hq V Corps,
CIC Det no. 205 to CO MIC.Subject's comments: Subject claims he comes from VIENNA to give
information and take up connection between
Austrian Resistance movement and Col CHRISTIE
in Foreign Office, London.IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: False German Passport on name BONSEN, AlfredMILITARY HISTORY: For political reasons convicted and put in Penal
Co. Political friends brought him into Arty of
Div DEIBST. IN DARTE AH, 1942 dismissed.NSDAP HISTORY: Date: 1931

Party Number and Rank: around 650,000

Position: Hauptabteilungsleiter in Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Highest Position: S.S. Sturmabfuhrer

Other facts, organizations: Degraded in 1940 on account of dispute
with Chef der Sicherheitspolizei Reinhardt HEYDRICH.POLICE RECORD: None.INFORMATION SUBJECT MAY HAVE: See subject's comments and NSDAP history.INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS: Subject is full of information and anxious
to give it.SECRET

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(To be reclassified)

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G-2

23 October 1944

SUBJECT: NAUJOCKS, Alfred (Alias: BONSEN, Alfred) no. 888

Political Career: Subject joined the SS in 1931. In 1934 he was appointed to the P.I. (political information) branch of the party. End 1934 Subject started to work at the SD in Berlin. In 1940 he had attained the rank of STURMBANNFUEHRER (major). In the course of the year Subject had a violent quarrel with HEYDRICH. The latter accused Subject of accepting bribe and when Subject refused to obey an order for execution of certain personalities he was degraded and sent to the Waffen SS.

Military Career: Subject was in the Waffen SS in the LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER, and fought in Russia for a while. In 1941 he got the jaundice and also stomach ulcers. He went to a hospital until he was discharged from the Waffen SS in 1942.

Military Government: In 1942 Subject got a position with the MILITAR-VERWALTUNG (military government) in BRUSSELS. He was in charge of supervision of black market activities in Belgium. He stayed in this position until 1 September 1944, when BRUSSELS was evacuated by the Germans. The name of his office was: WIRTSCHAFTLICHER ERFINDUNGSDIENST (economical investigation service).

Underground: Subject claims to be emissary for a resistance group in Austria. This group consists of intellectuals, certain members of the SS and party who are actually in opposition to the present government, and communist groups. The main aim of this resistance group is to establish contact with the British government in order to prevent the Russians from installing a communist state in Austria.

PERSONALITIES:

The following persons are supposed to be the leading personalities in this resistance group:

~~DECLASSIFIED~~ Prof HEINRICH, Vienna

~~29 MAR 1955~~ Prof Dr. Otto SPANN, Vienna

SS Obersturmbannführer (or Sturmbannführer) GOETTSCH, SD
agent in Vienna.

Prof BOROKEWITSCH

Mission: Subject left Vienna on 16 Oct with the mission to establish contact with Col. CHRISTIE of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In order to make it possible to carry out this mission Subject was given a pass (see below) which would enable him to pass through the German lines.

Secret Document: This pass reads as follows:

TOP SECRET

Alfred NAUJOCKS has to carry out a mission for the REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT. This mission is top secret. His assignment has to be carried out in the area ROETGEN-EUPEN. It is requested that all German civil and military authorities protect and assist NAUJOCKS while carrying out this mission.

SIGNED: SS OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER
(name not legible)

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EXT 10 to
PF 602, 842

Ex. 10/ Austria (11)

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G-2

page 2

Subject has burned this document. He claims however to have memorized the exact wording. This document enabled Subject to be conducted through the German lines. Shortly afterwards he was apprehended by our troops.

Mechanics of Communication: Subject claims that the resistance group has worked out the following plan for direct communication with Col. CHRISTI. Starting 26 October the resistance group will wait for the code word KAPULINER to be mentioned during the daily news broadcast in German at 2000 hours from LONDON. After the word KAPULINER the frequency must be mentioned. 90 minutes later England will broadcast on the announced frequency with the call name ODP. The Austrian station will broadcast at the following frequencies: Day 9220 and 9240, Night 6340 and 6450. The call name will be KFN. The transmitter to be used is supposed to be the SD transmitter in Vienna. Messages will be transmitted in a secret code. The key is in possession of Subject. He was not yet questioned on this point.

Alternate Communication: If communication as proposed above can not be established Subject has an alternate possibility. He claims that by mentioning the name of GHEIBRAT VON MARSHALL of the German foreign ministry, any German legation will allow him to send messages via diplomatic channels. One member of the underground organization is supposed to be working in VON MARSHALL's department. VON MARSHALL himself is not connected in any way with the organization.

Col. CHRISTI: Col. CHRISTI is supposed to be connected with the European branch of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In the summer of 1938 He was an aide to Lord Runciman during his mission to Munich. Said Col. CHRISTI is supposed to have met Prof. HEINRICH in the winter 1937/38 in AROSA, Switzerland. Subject claims that already at that time Prof. Heinrich decided to work out a system to contact Col. CHRISTI when the opportune time had come. The countersign to be used for initial contact was the following: "VATER DER SCHLOSSKINDER". Subject has a letter on him for COL. CHRISTI which is signed this very way.

King LEOPOLD: Subject claims to know the exact whereabouts of the Belgian king, who is supposed to stay in St. GILDEN, WOLFGANGSEE, Austria. Prof. Borokowitsch, member of the resistance group is supposed to be a personal friend of the king's wife. Subject believes that BOROKOWITSCH may also be able to relay messages to and from the king of the Belgians.

Black Market in Dollars: Subject claims that an extensive black market exists in American dollars. The price is 200 marks for one dollar.

Suggested propaganda: Subject suggests the following procedure for propaganda to Germany: one station broadcasting all day long in German giving political and military news, music, and warning civilians of impending air raids. He claims that by giving air raid warning in advance everybody will listen to the station for their own protection.

Remarks: Subject is extremely anxious to cooperate in any possible way

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G-2

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with the Allies. As a favor he asked to be allowed to contact his former mistress (and future wife) BROSEN, Claire, divorced wife of MONTELLINUS, diamond merchant, now living in New York. This lady is living in Brussels, 18 Rue de Wissembourg. It is possible that Subject is really on a secret mission from the German government designed to drive a wedge between Russia on one side and England and the U.S. on the other side. In that case the name of Prof HEINRICH, who has been in a concentration camp in 1941, might have been misused in order to establish the desired contact.

Lighted Cities: Subject was questioned about the lighted cities on the Rhine. He does not know the reason for this. However he is inclined to believe that the reason is to get maximum production at all cost. He does not think that the lights have anything to do with purported interior trouble in Germany.

Home Morale: Subject was only briefly interrogated on this subject. He states that Prussia and Bavaria are still bulwarks of Nazism. Although a large percentage of the population is anti-Nazi, there does not seem to be any organized resistance. This is mainly due to the constant fear of the Gestapo. Subject claims that Austria is much closer to revolt and mentioned in this connection communists and foreign workers.

Tactical Information: Subject has nothing to add to the statements made in previous interrogation by IPY.

Disposition: It is recommended that Subject be evacuated to England in order to have his statements checked and also to have him used to the fullest extent for the benefit of the Allied cause.

BERNIE G. HECHT
W/Sgt MII Tamm/4.2.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G-2

23 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Translation of Message to Col. CHRIST from Prof. HEINRICH.

My Dear Colonel,

It's more than 6 years ago now since we met in the snow covered mountains of Rosa. The walls, established between us, made it up to this date impossible, to transmit a sign of life to you. Now I see a possibility which I am exploiting with pleasure. I hope wholeheartedly that this letter will reach you in excellent health. The bearer will convey my wish to you to give me the opportunity of meeting you. The events have proceeded to such an extent that important material for a conversation is available. Many of the old friends are still here, but important new ones also joined up. The execution of our plans was hampered by difficulties which we visualized. The time appears to be opportune for the realization of new plans. The day I could see you and talk to you again would be a very happy one for me.

Regards and sincerest respects,

"VATER DER SCHLÖSSKINDER"

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19B

United States
 SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET & SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
 FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
 Office of AC of S, G-2

26 October 1944

SUBJECT: NAUJOCKS, Alfred (Alias: BONSEN, Alfred) no. 888

Born : 20 September 1911, Kiel, Germany.
 Age : 33
 Last Residence: 66 Ave De Cortenberg, Brussels.

1. EDUCATION:

QUEBEC SCHOOL, 8 years, course in Orthopedic.
 The course was orthopedic mechanics (artificial limbs) attended
 this course for 2 years. Practical work in motor mechanics for
 2 years.

2. FAMILY:

Father: NAUJOCKS, Richard
 Mother: PAHLKE, Therese
 Sisters: NAUJOCKS, Hertha, and CLAUSEN, Anni,
 latter's husband is a Lt. in German Navy.

3. PARTY:

Subject joined the SS in August 1931 in KIEL. For
 three years he was a member of the Standark 40. He became acquaint-
 ed with GOETTSCH (see annex I) who was a member of the same unit.
 In 1932 GOETTSCH went to the PI in Berlin. In 1934 GOETTSCH had
 Subject transferred to the PI. The leader of this department at that
 time was one KOEHLINSKI, who committed suicide in 1934.

4. SD OBERABSCHNITT OST:

End of 1934 the PI was transformed into the SD
 OBERABSCHNITT OST. The leader at that time was one BEHRENS (See
 Annex I). Subject in this way became, automatically, a member
 of the SD. Subject was quickly promoted and soon became depart-
 ment head. The leader BEHRENS was followed by OPLANDER and later
 by NAUMANN (see annex I).

5. [SICHERHEITSDIENSTHAUPTAMT:] SF. 62/4/5 (U) .

Around this same time HENDRICH started to organise the
 SD. Several keymen were taken from the BAYRISCHE POLITISCHE
 POLIZEI. About 1938 the REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT was created
 which at that time had 6 divisions (AMER) which Subject believes
 to be as follows:

- AMT I Administration and personnel
- AMT II SD German proper (Subject is not certain
about this statement).
- AMT III Culture and Economy
- AMT IV Gestapo
- AMT V Kripo
- AMT VI Foreign countries

United States
 SECRET
 Equals British MOST SECRET & SECRET

COPY

- 2 -

Subject was department head of South-eastern branch of AMT VI. (Interrogator's note: Section VI d.)

6. The Quarrel with HEYDRICH:

In the Spring of 1940 Subject got in trouble with HEYDRICH. NAUJOKS claiming that he was ordered to eliminate certain people, but refused to carry out these missions. Later on after the surrender of Holland he got mixed up in an affair whereby Dutch Jews paid tremendous sums for the official permission to leave the country. Subject was seriously compromised, arrested for 3 weeks, degraded to SS man and transferred to the Waffen SS.

7. WAFEN SS:

SP. 52/4/4 (47)

Subject was inducted in March 1941 and received 3 months' basic training in LICHTENFELDE. He was then transferred to BRUNN and from there with LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER to Russia at the beginning of the campaign. Stayed with the division until ROSTOV, December 1942. Was ammunition NCO in the Artillery Regiment. Subject got jaundice and stomach ulcers and went to a hospital in TAGANROG. Stayed 2 weeks in TAGANROG, and was then transferred to hospital in LICHTENFELDE. Arrived there in March 1942. Remained in LICHTENFELDE for 2 months and 1 month in KARLSBAD. Returned then to the company in LICHTENFELDE, but got appendicitis and was operated on. He remained sickly and was discharged in July 1942.

8. MILITARVERWALTUNG BRUSSEL:

In August 1942 subject applied for a position with the Military Government in Brussels and started to work on 1 September 1942 as inspector to find reasons and sources of the black market in Belgium and Northern France. The office was part of the UBERWACHUNGSTEIL. This bureau had the rather odd mission to approve the purchases of official German agencies in the black market, and at the same time to guarantee that the sellers would not be punished. Subject had at first no executive powers, but since he began to be the authority in Belgium for the black market, 4 KRIPO members were attached to his office in order to arrest the guilty parties. Subject claims that the people to be prosecuted were turned over to the KREISKOMMANDANTUR, FELD - or OBERPRELIEKOMMANDANTUR. In addition he had about 200 agents working for him who did the field work. These agents were paid up to 18% of the value of confiscated foods. After the Americans swept through France, Subject decided to take a trip to VIENNA, Austria.

9. Details of Subject's trip:

(Note: Subject made several trips to Austria and stayed in contact with his friend GOETSCH). Subject left BRUSSELS on 22 July 1944 for VIENNA, his intention being to contact the underground leaders there. Subject arranged this trip because he had the power and right to make out travelling and permits, making the trip easy. He stayed in VIENNA for approximately 5 days, and was given the mission to contact Col. CHRISTL. He returned to BRUSSELS on 2 September. He left BRUSSELS the next day staying in JULICH from 3 - 8 September and spending 2 days in BERLIN. He visited his parents in LEERABERG (HOLSTEIN) on 10 September, next returned to BERLIN and proceeded on 13 September

COPY

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to KESTERNICH-STRAUCH. He stayed there until 6 October, hoping that the Americans would overrun STRAUCH. When that did not happen he tried 3 times to cross the German lines but did not succeed. Finally he decided that he could only carry out his mission if he had an official paper and therefore left by car from LANCIA on 6 September and arrived in VIENNA on 9 September. Here he worked out a code with GOETTSCH, received the letter from CHRISTI and got the official paper known as "GEHEIME REICHSSACHE" through GOETTSCH. He left VIENNA on 16 September and arrived in GRAUD at 1600, 17 September. Here he contacted a German unit, who arranged to have a German patrol conduct him through the lines. After the German patrol left him, Subject walked for about 30 minutes, heard some voices and found some American soldiers working. He called over to them and was apprehended.

(sgd) ?? - Capt. Int -
for
/Sgt. BECHIE G. HECHT
32529362 III no.442

N.B.

Read "October" throughout for "September".

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ANNEX I

The individuals listed below are listed in or involved in the NAUJACKS case.

NAME : BEHRENS, Hermann (N.B. BEHREND)
 AGE : About 57
 HAIR : Blond
 HEIGHT : 5'5"
 BUILD : Stout (N.B. Oberabschnittsst.)
 MISC. : 1934 leader SD, later transferred to VOLKSDEUTSCHE MITTELSTELLE as assistant of LORENZ. Last job supposedly police president in BELGRADE.

NAME : LORENZ
 AGE : About 55-58
 HAIR : Grey
 HEIGHT : 6'1"
 BUILD : Slender
 MISC. : GRUPPENFUEHRER SS, leader VOLKSDEUTSCHE MITTELSTELLE.

NAME : [ROSSNER] PF 602,319.
 AGE : 33-35
 HAIR : Blond
 HEIGHT : 5'11"
 BUILD : Athletic
 MISC. : STURMBANNFUEHRER SS, member VOLKSDEUTSCHE MITTELSTELLE.

NAME : OPLANDER, Walter (?) OBERFUEHRER SS
 AGE : 39-40
 HAIR : Red
 HEIGHT : 6'1"
 BUILD : Athletic, Broad Shouldered.
 MISC. : Successor of BEHRENS as Leader SD OBERABSCHNITT OST. Was leader of Allgemeine SS ABSCHNITT BRAC. Last reported to be in Waffen SS. Decent man, on bad terms with Heydrich.

NAME : NAUMANN, OBERFUEHRER SS.
 AGE : 38
 HAIR : Black, partly bald.
 HEIGHT : 5'6"
 BUILD : Stout, round face. (N.B. OPLANDER's successor)
 MISC. : Leader of SD OB. ABSCHN. OST. / Now probably with SD in Nuremberg. Tough, war criminal, probably responsible for murder of family of STAUFENBERG, attempted murder of Hitler (1944).

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ANNEX I Cont.

NAME : HEINRICH, Prof. Constitutional Law.
 AGE : About 46
 HAIR : Blond, thin.
 HEIGHT : 5'6"
 BUILD : Slender
 MISC. : Protruding long nose, intelligent face. Was lecturing at the University in Vienna, was in concentration camp around 1942. Was released through intervention of AUSTRIAN circles. Has not been lecturing since. ^{ARDEN} To now supposedly leader of an underground movement.

29 MAR 1955

NAME : SPANN, Ottmar Prof. Dr. Cultural History.
 DESCRIPTION: Unknown
 MISC. : Was ardent propagandist for National Socialism in AUSTRIA prior to ANSCHLUSS. Was in concentration camp because of ideals considered dangerous to the German ideology. Was released because of pressure by influential Austrians. One of leaders of the AUSTRIAN underground group HEINRICH.

NAME : SPANN, Dr. Law.
 AGE : 33-35
 HAIR : Blond
 HEIGHT : 6'1"
 BUILD : Athletic
 MISC. : Son of Prof. SPANN. Was also in concentration camp. HEINRICH ordered GOETTSCH to shoot SPANN, but GOETTSCH refused (1938). Is now close friend of GOETTSCH. Supposedly connected with underground group HEINRICH.

NAME : BORODNIKOWITSCH Prof. History.
 AGE : 46-48
 HAIR : Greying
 HEIGHT : 5'4"
 BUILD : Normal
 MISC. : Has little brown moustache, is still member of NSDAP; knows Col. CHRISTI also. Has lived in Brussels and is very well acquainted with the wife of the King of the Belgians. Connected with underground group HEINRICH.

NAME : GOETTSCH, Werner SS OBERSTURMBANNFÜHRER
 AGE : 32
 HAIR : Blond
 HEIGHT : 6'
 BUILD : Athletic, slender.
 MISC. : Long, narrow face, SS member since 1931, PI since 1932 SD (sec. VI) since 1934. Specialises in clerical and cultural (free-mason) problems. Had TB from 1938-1941. Since 1942(?) connected with RSHA, Vienna. Supposedly connected with underground group HEINRICH.

NAME: [JOST, Heinz] SS BRIGADENFÜHRER
 AGE : 41-42
 HAIR : Blond, partly bald.
 HEIGHT: 5'4"
 MISC. : Very long nose, large oval head, small body, was member of HESSIAN Government prior to 1933. Joined SD in 1935 was leader of AMT VI (industrial espionage) until 1942. Was transferred to OSTMINISTERIUM in 1943. Supposed to be a decent man. Wears glasses.

EXTD
 TO
 PF 602, 842

PF 601, 879

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ANNEX I Cont.

NAME : SCHULLENBERG, Walter] PF 600.561.
 AGE : 36-37
 HAIR : Medium blond
 HEIGHT : 5'9"
 BUILD : Normal
 MISC. : Became member of the SD in 1936 was first leader of AMT I, then for a short time AMT IV and in 1942 AMT VI. Since 20 July 1944 also has a leading function in the ABWEHR. Double crosser, very shrewd.

NAME : MULLER SS GRUPPENFUHRER
 AGE : 45
 HAIR : Dark brown
 HEIGHT : 5'8"
 BUILD : Stout
 MISC. : Came to SD from Bavarian Political Police. Became leader of AMT IV. Was very close friend of HEYDRICH. Is very dangerous, responsible for all kinds of crimes committed by the Gestapo.

NAME : NEBE, Arthur SS GRUPPENFUHRER] PF 601,713.
 AGE : 51-52
 HAIR : Grey
 HEIGHT : 5'10"
 BUILD : Slender slightly bent.
 MISC. : Greek profile, career policeman. Came to SD in 1934-35. Became leader of AMT V (KRIPO). Was involved in the attempt on Hitler on 20 July 1944. Escaped and a high price is on his head. Present whereabouts unknown. Was not considered radical enough. Supposedly a decent man.

NAME : BEST, Werner (?) SS GRUPPENFUHRER
 AGE : 45-48
 HEIGHT : 5'10"
 BUILD : Slender
 MISC. : Very well dressed individual. May possibly have been leader of Oberabschnitt Stuttgart. Organized the Federal Police. Became SD leader of AMT I. At the end of 1940 he went to France, working in close touch with Otto ABETZ. Is now believed to be German "KOLLEISAR" in DENMARK. Is reported to be a very decent man and not to have accepted the excesses and brutalities of the NAZI Party.

NAME : STRECKENBACH, Walter (?)
 AGE : 43-45
 HAIR : Medium Blond
 HEIGHT : 5'11"
 BUILD : Very athletic
 MISC. : Was leader Gestapo Hamburg. Came to RSHA in 1941, as successor of BEST as leader of AMT I. Left for Waffen SS in spring of 1943. Has had a very rapid promotion in Waffen SS.

NAME : HOEHN, Karl (?) SS BRIGADEFUHRER
 AGE : 39
 HAIR : Dark brown
 HEIGHT : 5'8"
 BUILD : Skinny
 MISC. : Is professor in Berlin. Became leader of AMT III in RSHA in 1934. Had great influence in cultural problems. Had quarrels with HEYDRICH in 1939 and left the SD in 1939.

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ANNEX I Cont.

NAME: [OHLENDORF, S.S. BRIGADEFUHRER] PF. 601, 817
 AGE: 39-40
 HAIR: Medium blond
 HEIGHT: 5'10"
 BUILD: Rather heavy.
 MISC.: Was assistant to HOEHNE in AMT.III. In 1939 became leader of AMT.III. Is also representative of Dr. HAYLER in the REICHSGRUPPE HANDEL. Has now a high position in the Ministry of Economy.

NAME: MUHGMANN, Dr. (MUELMANN)
 AGE: 52
 HAIR: Grey
 HEIGHT: 6'2".
 BUILD: Athletic Sophia laan.
 MISC.: Lived in the HAGUE. Was charged with buying art treasures for GOERING. Is now probably in Vienna.

NAME: [ALISCH, Ernst.] PF 600, 844.
 AGE: 32.
 HAIR: Black
 HEIGHT: 5'10"
 BUILD: Rather heavy.
 MISC.: Worked in AMT.VI. in R.S.H.A. Born in Kiel. Worked in AMT.VI. in Paris on Spain and Italy.

NAME: [BUCHHOLZ, Rittmeister] PF 600, 377.
 AGE: 43.
 HAIR: Greying
 HEIGHT: 5'10"
 BUILD: Slender, soldierly.
 MISC.: Bon vivant, has spent tremendous sums of money and is constantly broke. Is connected with Abwehr and worked at the Chateau St. Anne in Nice.

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENT:

A check against other sources of information such as the O20 Report of Fritz Wilhelm LORENZ and SHAEF cards indicates that Subject's descriptions are very accurate. He is especially careful in giving these details.

8f 2/279/11. ANNEX II.

This Annex supplies incidental information supplied by Subject.

1. AUSTRIAN UNDERGROUND LEADERS:

The intellectual leaders of the underground organisation are:-
 Prof. HEINRICH (see ANNEX I). He was in a concentration camp about 2-3 years ago for about one year.

Prof. SPANN, Ottmar (see Annex I). Was also in a concentration camp together with his two sons. Time and length are unknown.

Prof. BORODEIKREWITSCH (Annex I). Who lectured in history in Vienna, now deprived of his chair.

OBER(?) STURMBANNFUHRER GOETTSCH (see ANNEX I). Connected with the R.S.H.A., friend of WANNEK.

2. GEHEIME REICHSSACHE:

Subject claims that if we want to send agents through the lines without difficulty all we need is to make up a paper stamped GEHEIME REICHSSACHE in red ink of the top and R.S.H.A. on the bottom with a signature of some S.D. leader. All the agent will have to tell is the person he must report to. He cannot be questioned on other things.

3. HIMMLER:

Subject states that HIMMLER is travelling constantly by armoured train (called SONDERZUG HEINRICH) through Germany. He suggests that through his friends in Austria we could obtain the exact timetable and location of the train. Subject claims that if our airforce could destroy this train and kill HIMMLER a great chaos would result in Germany. No one man will be able to replace HIMMLER. If his functions are split up amongst several people, leaders, Subject foresees a clash, which may cause a possible collapse of the home front.

4. RADIO STATION:

Subject explained exactly how the S.D. transmitter in Vienna can be used for broadcasting to England. He claims that WANNEK is mentally dominated by GOETTSCH. The latter uses WANNEK as a tool for his plans, and through him will be able to use the transmitter. Suspect furthermore claims that every S.D. leader has his own secret code and that nobody else will interfere with the communications.

PF. 601,924

5. S.S. FUHRERBUCH.

This book is published yearly and gives information about all the leading personalities in the S.S. It can be considered as a German 'Who's who' for the S.S. It is considered to be an extremely important source of information.

6. LENGTH OF THE WAR:

When Subject was questioned on this matter, he stated that the Allies had failed to exploit the situations after the collapse of France and Belgium. He stated that if we had continued to pursue the Germans instead of halting at the West Wall the war might possibly be over by now. He furthermore stated that if the Allies continue to save manpower and attempt to crush Germany by their weight of material the war will probably last until the summer of 1945. If, however, we will be able to break through in great strength at 4 or 5 places, Subject believes that the war will probably be over before the end of the year.

7. OPPOSITION LEADERS:

Subject states that almost all political leaders of CENTRUM and S.P.D. are in concentration camps. He mentioned that if we are not fast enough in winning the war, this opposition may well be liquidated before we get a chance to free them. He suggested as a possible remedy a continuous propaganda by air reminding that anybody who commits crimes or kills political enemies of the Nazi regime will be sentenced to death.

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after Allied occupation.

8. VENLO INCIDENT:

Subject states that GOETTSCH and himself together with 9 other agents were responsible for the kidnapping of the British agents STEVENS and BEST in the fall of 1939. Subject asked this interrogator not to mention this story in the report.

PF 38/7. X. Box 4962

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENT:

1. The last two items, numbers 7 and 8, are amongst the most important in the entire report.
2. A check with MI.6. London reveals little about Subject, but the information supplied coincides with Subject's story.
3. This report should be read in conjunction with a preliminary report already submitted, which gives the details as to how the radio transmitter will work.
4. Subject is capable of giving much more information, which will be submitted as received.

HEADQUARTERS CIC DETACHMENT / 205.

20 October, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: NAUJOCKS, Alfred (alias BONSEN, Alfred)

RE: Suspected Espionage.

On 19th October 1944 this agent, in company with Frank HERZL, Interpreter, CIC, interrogated Subject who had been arrested at noon the same day by members of the 102nd. Cavalry Reconnaissance Group while crossing into our lines at a point about 4 kms. north of Wirtzfeld (Belgium). Subject was dressed in civilian clothes; carried a barracks bag with additional civilian clothes; had only German identity documents; refused to give his name to the interrogators at the 102nd. on the ground that he had a secret mission and that premature disclosure of his identity would endanger the lives of his friends and associates in Germany.

All personal possessions were examined and itemized on the attached list. He carried a letter which he claimed is intended for a Col. CHRISTI, said to be Director of the "European Division" of the British Foreign Office, which is also attached to this report.

Subject stated that his passport was actually issued to him, and is valid in every respect, except that his name is Alfred NAUJOCKS instead of Alfred BONSEN, and that he was born in Kiel rather than Bochum.

(In giving what he said was his true name to this agent, Subject demanded and received assurance that it would not be used in radio broadcasts or otherwise where the safety of his associates might be endangered.)

Subject stated that he was born in Kiel 20th Sept. 1911; that his father is a businessman in a vegetable oils concern; that he attended the Oberrealschule in Kiel until 1925; worked for the Beckmann Firma (Surgical and orthopedic appliances) in Kiel until 1928; then for one year with the Redlin Firma (motor repairs) at Kiel; was unemployed from 1929 to 1933, joining the N.S.D.A.P. in 1931 on account of its programme of work, bread and order; worked in the transport department of the Kiel shipyards in 1933 and 1934; in 1934 moved to Berlin and was employed by the Oberabschnitt Ost (Gau Brandenburg and Kurland) in the N.S.D.A.P. as a writer and clerk; entered the N.S.D.A.P. Nachrichtendienst in 1935; was transferred to the S.S. Nachrichtendienst where he was occupied from 1935 to 1940; in that year he quarrelled with HEYDRICH because of his unwillingness to murder two party members, as a result of which he was degraded from Sturmbannfuhrer.

Subject further said that he had been employed in the Sicherheitsdienst; that its only function was to obtain information, whereas the Gestapo was the executive agency; that he was ordered into the Waffen S.S. in 1941 where he had his first training in military weapons; that in June 1941 he went to the Brunn assembly area and from there to the Russian front in the Adolph HITLER Leibstandarte Division, S.S. (he had been in the Hitler Leibschutz while in the Waffen-SS); entered the front at Rostov; was hospitalized at Taganrog on account of stomach ulcers and jaundice, by which time he had been promoted from grenadier to corporal; left Taganrog for the Berlin army hospital in February 1942, from which after three weeks he was sent to the Karlsbad Genesungsheim; from there to his Genesungcompagnie; was finally released from the army for medical reasons at the end of July 1942.

- 2 -

In August 1942 Subject went to Brussels as an employee of the Economics Section of the Military Government, being specially charged with the investigation of black market operators, according to his statement. He said that he lived in Brussels until 2nd. September 1944 in an apartment at 66, Avenue Cortenberg, "ersten Etage"; that he was paid 800 marks monthly by the Brüsseler Treuhand plus per diem; that he had Belgian indicators to whom he paid 15% of the value of goods seized through their information.

Subject said that in Brussels he became a close friend of one KANENBERG, who had lived in Brazil for 16 years prior to his return to Germany in 1940; that KANENBERG was engaged in buying in the Brussels black market, as was also the German Government; that KANENBERG died near Gemund and was buried there 10th October 44; that his wife is now in Berlin with friends.

Subject said that after leaving Brussels on 2nd. September he went with part of the office to Coblenz (the remainder moved to Juelich); after a few days he gave up his job and went to Berlin on 9th September he went to Seegebirg to visit his parents; returned to Berlin 11th September and left the following day for Kesternich in the Eifel district, having made up his mind to leave Germany and wait for the U.S. advance to by-pass him; that on 16th September he was evacuated with the population to Strauch, where he remained until 5th October for the same reason.

On 6th October, said Subject, he left Strauch for Vienna in his own car (LZ.1765) and drove to Vienna, which he reached 9th October; in Vienna he lived at a private house in the Ersten Bezirk until 16th October. Here he made contacts with Austrian friends who were anxious to see the war end promptly and to organise a political programme for Austria; independence of Austria and division of Germany into smaller states. He said that with assistance from Britain a portion of the N.S.D.A.P. could be organised into a revolutionary party, and indicated that such was his mission to Col. CHRISTI.

PF 65732

Subject said that he had visited Vienna in 1938 after the Anschluss with Germany; that he had never been there before; that he was acquainted with [KALTENBRUNNER] that while he was in Brussels he had made several trips to Vienna, Kiel and Berlin. He declined to identify his associates in Vienna.

Subject said that his 20,000 Belgian francs he brought with him from Belgium; that his U.S. money (one \$50 bill and various smaller bills, totalling in all \$100) had been supplied him in Vienna to pay his way from Brussels to London; that the small U.S. notes had been taken from him before reaching the 102nd's interrogators. He said that he left Vienna 16th October with his present passport and a military identity card furnished by an S.S. Obersturmbannführer; that it was entitled 'Geheimdienstsache'; that it directed the military authorities in the Eupen-Rotgen area to assist him to pass through the lines; that it was examined by a Regimental I-A officer who thereupon gave him assistance at Hollerath and notified unit commanders concerned to pass him; that he spent the night of the 18th at Gemund, and on the morning of the 19th was back at Hollerath, whence he was escorted from the last bunker by a recon. patrol near to the point where he was intercepted.

Subject said that he came out of the woods, saw U.S. soldiers at work on the road below, waved to them and shouted, and surrendered himself.

19.

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PF 66907

Subject said that he had attempted to contact MIHAILOWITSCH in June and July 1943 (conf. passport visas) on an unofficial mission apparently similar to the present one. The intention was to enlist MIHAILOWITSCH in the German cause against TITO, thus eliminating one Balkan opponent and making an ally of the other. Subject said that he was alone except for an interpreter; that he talked to a representative of MIHAILOWITSCH's but that nothing resulted. He said that if an understanding had been reached the proposal was to have been presented to proper German officials.

Subject also said that he had been in Turkey in 1936 for the N.S.D.A.P. in connection with an A.E.G. commercial mission.

Attached hereto are also: Interrogation Report IPW/11, 102nd. Cavalry Reconnaissance Group, and also Statement typed and signed by subject while at this Detachment.

AGENT's NOTE: This agent is informed by T/Sgt. R. MEISEL, MII, V Corps, that the "Professor de Hochschule" mentioned in the purported letter from him to Col. CHRISTI is probably Prof. Dr. Otmar SPANN or SPAHN, the conspicuous N.S.D.A.P. propagandist in 1937 and 1938 at Vienna.

RECORDED

29 MAR 1946

It is believed that Subject's real mission is to establish contact with his former indicators in Brussels.

FRANK HERZL
Int., CIC.

LEONARD L. BACON
sp. Agt. CIC.

SECRET.

IPW /11.

Headquarters 102nd. Cav. Gp. (Mecz).

19th October, 1944.

Interrogation Report.

1. A civilian of German nationality was picked up by our troops at about (992107). He stated to be working for the German underground and had important information of political character, which he wanted to convey to Colonel CHRISTIANSEN of the Secret Service in London who is supposed to be the head of the European Political Branch.
2. When questioned about tactical information, he was willing to cooperate, but could not give much information. He had heard from soldiers, who brought him through the German lines that there were no German troops in the area (0011) and (0111). He believed that the pill box at (026112) was a Company CP, the Headquarters of Lt. SCHMIDT.
3. SUSPECT is not travelling under his right name, which he did not want to reveal. He carries a German passport made out to the name of ALFRED BONSEN. The following is a resume of the story as given by him.
4. He stated that he fought on the Russian front, was wounded and consequently discharged from the Army. Through connections in Party and Army he succeeded to be employed as a civilian with the Military Government of Belgium, department of Economy, in Brussels from the end of 1942 until August 1944. He left Brussels with the staff for Koblenz. From there he went to Vienna where he used to live before the war. While in Belgium he did not have any connection with any underground movements, but knew of its existence in Austria. A professor of the University of Vienna is one of the leading figures. This professor worked with Colonel CHRISTIANSEN of London before the war on political questions concerning Austria and the Balkans. When looking for a person who could get in touch with the Allies, he picked BONSEN on account of the latter's good party connections. BONSEN arranged through a friend of his, an S.S. officer in the Intelligence Service, to be assigned to a mission as spy in the sector of GEMUEND, a territory he knew very well from his stay in Belgium. His credentials came from Berlin and were signed by order of S.S. GRUPPENFUEHRER (Colonel) KALTENBRUNNER PF65732. He left Vienna in his own automobile on 16th October and arrived in Gemuend on 17th October. After presenting his credentials to the Commandant in Gemuend he was sent to Hollerath to what he believed was a Bn. CP. The arrangements were made to be picked up by a patrol, which led him through the woods into our line. He had in his possession 250 Marks, 20700 Belgian Francs and 50 dollars.
5. BONSEN was not interrogated about his mission. However, he was eager to drop certain hints. He stated that he knew that the German Government is trying to come to an understanding with Russia, while the American and English are being stopped at the Western Front. The German civilian population, however, would fight against Russians while it would not be hostile against American and English occupation.
6. BONSEN was turned over to CIC for further questioning and evacuation through channels.

IPW TEAM /11.

19B

ARTICLES TAKEN FROM PRISONER ALFRED NAUJOCKS.

9 Sandwiches	11 packages cigarettes
4 Chocolate Bars	1 open package Old Gold cigarettes
1 Box Collar Buttons and Cuff Links	1 cigarette case with cigarettes
5 Packages Razor blades	1 pr. of gloves
2 prs. shoes	1 overcoat
1 pr. slippers	1 raincoat
1 belt	1 wrist watch
8 boxes cigarettes	1 pen-knife
1 wash cloth	1 package Razor Blades
1 pr. suspenders	2 boxes matches
5 prs. shorts	1 map of Brussels-Liege (Michelin)
3 undershirts	5 handkerchiefs
1 pr. pyjamas.	1 manicure set
1 set winter underwear	1 pr. cuff links
5 ties	1 mem. book
1 toilet kit	20,750 Belgian francs in leather case.
15 handkerchiefs	1 letter
7 shirts	1 wallet: 1 USA \$50. Bill
8 prs. socks	259 German Marks
3 prs. pants	1 German Passport
1 bath towel	1 comb
3 suit coats	1 pr. shoe laces
1 sweater.	1 fountain pen
	1 pr. trousers
	1 hat
	2 prs. socks
	1 pr. shorts
	1 shirt
	1 pr. pants
	1 tie
	1 scarf
	1 suit coat
	1 pr. shoes.

COPY

SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
CI Interrogation Center
APO 655

31 October 1944.

REPORT ON INTERROGATION OF ALFRED NAUJOCKS ON 28, 29, 30 and 31 OCTOBER 1944

1. NOTE. The following report is to be read in conjunction with reports on the same subject previously received:

No. 888, Headquarters, First US Army, 23 October 1944.
No. 205, Headquarters, CIC Detachment, 20 October 1944.
No. 11, IPW, Headquarters, 102nd Cavalry Group, 19 October 1944.

2. PREAMBLE. Most of the inconsistencies in Subject's story are due to his personality, which deserves a more detailed treatment than is customary in similar reports. Subject is 33 years old, the son of a small shop owner in KIEL. His youth was spent in an industrial part of the city where Subject must have found it difficult to get along with his neighbors, since his family had aspirations to be middle class and thus a better family than the rest of the neighborhood. The constant social conflict in which Subject lived resulted in an ambition to rise in the social world plus a rebellious attitude against anything interfering with his freedom of action. Subject found it difficult to get along with his father; he states, however, that after his twenty-fourth year he became reconciled with him. He was always on good terms with his mother. As a student Subject does not seem to have been especially bright. He left school at the age of 14, having finished Obertertia. The years between 1925 and 1931, as can be seen from previous reports, were filled by menial work in different plants. Subject stresses the fact that during these years he never earned a decent living and that actually he should be classed as unemployed. At the age of 21 he married a woman 12 years his senior, the divorced wife of a fairly wealthy jeweler. His present fiancée, whose name he adopted as his own on his false passport, is also the divorced wife of a wealthy diamond merchant. The first marriage was unhappy and Subject was divorced in 1934.

3. Subject's rebellious spirit is shown in his own explanation for his early membership, 1931, in the National Socialist Party. As a flag for his motorcycle he chose a little swastika standard. A few minutes after leaving the shop with his newly acquired decoration, Subject was attacked and beaten up by a group of unemployed rowdies. Strange as it may seem, Subject explains this was the actual reason for his joining the party which, at this time, was highly unpopular in his neighborhood. The next three years brought Subject into many common fights with the Socialist and Communist elements in KIEL and seem to have made the standard fanatical Nazi out of him. His good looks and strong stature made him the logical choice for the elite guard of the National Socialist Party, the S.S.

4. To get away from his wife and also to start a career, Subject left KIEL in 1934 and through his former S.S. comrade, GOETTSCH, obtained a position as driver in the Political Information office of the party in BERLIN.

5. It is worthy of note that during all these and the following years the Subject chose his friends from among the influential and wealthy. His notebook contains a larger percentage of such names than would be expected from a man of Subject's background.

6. The above portrait of Subject would be incomplete without

- 2 -

reference to the fact that his health is not good. He is troubled with stomach ulcers, and has had a serious operation, and in 1942 obtained a medical discharge from the army. In spite of his robust looks, Subject is quite sensitive and can not be classified as the S.S. thug. Evaluation of the information given by him and recommendations for his further use will be made at the conclusion of this report.

7. PARTY CAREER OF SUBJECT.

Scharfuhrer	1934	Lt. Col.
Oberscharfuhrer	End of 1934	Sgt.
Sturmfuhrer	1935	Sgt. Major
Obersturmfuhrer	1936	Lt.
Hauptsturmfuhrer	1937	Capt.
Sturmbannfuhrer	1938	Major

SF 52-445 (1)

PF 47321

8. JOBS HELD BY SUBJECT. Subject is vague on this topic and claims: (a) that his memory for dates is weak, which is not improbable; (b) that the offices, sections, and sub-divisions in S.D. changed frequently so that it is difficult to say just at what time which office was held. Roughly, his career looks as follows: 1934, PI, later renamed SD Oberabschnitt OST; 1935 FORMIS and [STRASSER] job; 1937 (?) RSHA (then called SD Hauptamt). Subject became Hauptabteilungsleiter Suedosten but does not recall exactly when. In 1939, BERNDT job; March or April 1940, Amt VI was divided into VI (a) under [FILBERT] who handled the intelligence and VI (b), under Subject, who handled the technical part. VI (b) was later renamed VI (f) and after Subject's fall from grace in early 1941 was headed by [RAUFF] and after him by [DOERNER], who is now supposed to be with the Waffen S.S. The rest of Subject's career is covered in accompanying documents.

9. MISSION, OTTO FORMIS. In 1935, Subject was trusted with the mission of liquidating an anti-Nazi transmitter in Czechoslovakia, operated by Otto FORMIS. Subject was to destroy the transmitter, kidnap FORMIS and bring him back to Germany alive. When Subject started out to burn the transmitter, FORMIS, who had hidden in the room fired two shots at him, one penetrating his hand and the other grazing his thigh. In the ensuing struggle Subject killed FORMIS with FORMIS' own gun. Upon returning Subject seems to have suffered from shock and he complains bitterly that although [HEYDRICH] had personally sent him on this mission he found no moral support or comfort from him or anyone else.

PF 35 17. YBox 4962.

10. VENLO INCIDENT. On 9 November 1939, at about 1630 hours Subject was in charge of the kidnapping of the British agents [BEST] and [STEVENS]. He and nine men, among them his old friend [GOETTSCHE], were waiting in the German customs office on the road to VENLO. [SCHELLLENBERG] was stationed at the hotel across the frontier on the right side of the street coming from Germany and about 150 yards at the most from the German customs office. As soon as [SCHELLLENBERG] recognized the approaching car of the two British agents he gave the arranged signal by taking off his hat. Subject and his men dashed to the hotel and fired a few shots in the air to intimidate the Dutch customs officer and policeman stationed in the Dutch customs office on the left side of the road. At the same time their car proceeded to the hotel and blocked the car of the British agents which had backed into a driveway on the far side of the hotel.

PF 600.561

11. The only member of the British party that offered any resistance was a Dutch captain, who at the time was believed by the Germans to be another British agent. (He fired four very accurate shots into the German car and was then wounded by a shot in the shoulder and one in the head. He was immediately taken to a hospital in DUSSELDORF where he died two days later. BEST and STEVENS were told that he had recovered.) BEST and STEVENS themselves were so surprised that they had no time to draw their weapons; they were tied, taken in the German car and rushed back across the frontier. The previous arrangements to meet BEST

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PF 600-561
P.F. 600,783

and STEVENS had been made by [SCHELIENBERG] and [KNOCHEN] who had posed as German reactionaries. Subject knows no further details and also wonders why this plot was undertaken. He and GOETTSCHE received the Iron Cross, First Class, which was personally handed to them by Adolf HITLER. All the enlisted men in the party received the Iron Cross, Second Class. STEVENS and BEST were held at the office of the Gestapo (GESTAPA - Gestapo Amt), Prinz Albrecht-strasse 9.

12. OTHER MISSIONS. In 1939 Subject was again asked to liquidate two men for HEYDRICH, one a fairly prominent figure in GOEBBEL's Ministry of Propaganda, whose name the Subject claims to have forgotten, the other Ministerialrat BERNDT. Subject states that he declared himself unable to execute this order due to his state of nerves and it appears that this refusal was accepted in fairly good grace at the time. Subject also claims that in 1935 or 1936 HEYDRICH wanted to send him to Czechoslovakia in order to liquidate [STRASSER]. He says that he got out of this assignment by pretending that the information given to him in Czechoslovakia by other German agents was insufficient to locate his victim. It is not unlikely that Subject has been on other and more successful missions.

PF 47321

13. BEGINNING OF POLISH WAR. According to Subject his faith in the integrity of the Nazi regime received its severest blow in 1939 when he was used to foment hatred against the Poles. The Gestapo brought Poles out of German concentration camps, put them in Polish uniforms and gave them shots of some kind which paralyzed them completely and later killed them. The bodies were then taken to a German village near the Polish border and a border incident was staged with the help of S.S. troops. The bodies of Polish soldiers and officers, riddled by bullets, were then conveniently found at the scene of the incident as absolute proof of authenticity. A similar incident was staged at the German radio station in GLEIWITZ. Here the Poles were accused of having shot their way into the station and broadcast an appeal in Polish to the Poles living in UPPER SILESIA. Subject recalls with horror the half dead Pole who was brought to the station and whom somebody -- perhaps Subject himself -- put out of his misery by a pistol shot.

SF 52/415 (1)

14. WORK IN AMT VI (b) Among the many tasks of the technical section in Amt VI was the fabrication of false five, ten and fifty pound notes. The production of these, especially the manufacture of the paper provided great difficulties which, however, were overcome eventually. It was the plan of the S.D. to drop large amounts of this false British currency over England in order to destroy the value of British currency. From a technical point of view the enterprise was a great success, but from a practical point of view it was a dismal failure and further shook Subject's confidence in the powers that were. Somebody discovered that large denomination bills are very rare in England and that anybody offering a five pound note would be suspect. The project was therefore never carried out.

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S. 1. 15. 11. 44

15. Subject states that in his duties he was helped by a certain LANGER, an expert on false passports. This man must be the man mentioned in the LORENZ report. Subject also worked on time fuses for time bombs, radio transmitters and receiving sets, all of which may be of interest to other interrogation agencies. Valuable help was given by a chemist named SCHEIBERGER or SCHEMBACHER. He says that originally it was planned to put his section also in charge of bacteriological warfare but that he refused the assignment.

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16. AFFAIRE SANNER. In 1938, under Subject's pressure, Geheimrat Hermann DUBOCHER, General Direktor of the AEG, founded an information department which was to provide industrial information from abroad. This information was then to be relayed by AEG to the foreign section of the S.D. Head of this information service was SANNER, a personal friend of the Subject. At the same time Subject had found that his many contacts with industrialists heavily taxed his small fortune and he therefore asked for an entertainment fund. The grant was refused. The AEG then, out of their own funds, provided a monthly fund of 400 marks to Subject. SANNER, a wealthy young man, also present Subject with a ring and a silver cigarette case. HEYDERICH's accusations of bribery mentioned in previous reports were based on this. In 1940, the same SANNER was sent to Holland to buy a small film firm as a cover for Amt VI activities there. A similar firm had already been bought by HEYDERICH in Switzerland in 1939. SANNER, accompanied by ROETSCHER, found a small Jewish firm whose six owners were willing to sell, provided the S.D. would supply them with passports and permission to leave the country. Since the six Jews in the transaction were never mentioned by name, SANNER managed to sell the six permits at a high price to six other Jews in Holland. This was found out and SANNER was arrested. Upon arrest SANNER stated that Subject had been in on the deal, a fact which the Subject denies.

17. SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN BRUSSELS. While in Brussels, Subject was Referent (executive) in Group X of the Wirtschaftsabteilung under Doctor BEYER. The Wirtschaftsabteilung came under the Military Governor's Verwaltungschef, President RAEDER, Gruppe X, since August 1943, was headed by Dr. BAUMER and was to supervise black market activities. It was located at 40, rue aux Laines and in 1944 moved to 51, Rue des Petit Carmes. According to Subject a large part of the Belgian national income came from the production of textiles and utensils which were not authorized. Since the German authorities themselves needed the goods, especially to refurbish bombed out families, the supervision of the so-called black market production must have been pretty much of a farce, all the more so since Subject did not have any executive power but had to make his arrests through the Military Governor. This man, FOLKENHAUSEN, was himself deeply compromised through his mistress, a Princess RUSPOLI, according to Subject one of the most successful black market operators in Belgium. Furthermore, Subject found that the German supervisors of Belgium industrial sectors, mostly industrialists themselves, patronized those plants with whom they formerly had had business relations. There was a general howl when Subject tried to bring action against one of these "protected firms". More details on black market activities in Belgium should be of interest to an interrogator from MEW.

Pf 602,056.

18. TRIP TO YUGOSLAVIA. In the spring of 1943, Subject was told to report to MUELLER, at the time head of Amt VI. MUELLER told him that his services had been requested by ROESNER, the higher S.S. and Police Leader ALPENLAND. Upon reporting at Salzburg, ROESNER told him that he had asked for him mainly to give him a chance of rehabilitating himself in the eyes of the S.D. and S.S. Subject told ROESNER that he was not in the least interested in doing so, but ROESNER insisted. Subject's background, he claimed, would be of great help to him in dealing with the vexed problem of Balkan politics. It was finally agreed that ROESNER would procure a false passport for Subject which he was to use on a trip to the Balkans. Subject returned to Brussels and three weeks later received the false passport, the same that he brought with him when he joined us. He says that he made several recommendations for the handling of the situation and then returned to Brussels. The interrogating officer feels that this is the only story given by Subject which does not ring true. Subject is not the type of man who could give valuable political advice. It is much more likely that he went to the Balkans on a less distinguished and perhaps more bloody mission than he would like to admit.

at the present moment. It must be added that he gives a secondary reason for wanting a passport bearing the name of BONSEN. He claims that the passport made it much easier for him to take rooms in a hotel together with his mistress, Claire BONSEN.

PF 65752.

PF 602, 252

19. MISSION DENMARK. March 1944, Subject received a telegram at Brussels to report to KALTENBRUNNER at Berlin. KALTENBRUNNER wanted Subject to go to Denmark to organize counter measures against Danish terror because HITLER had ordered actions which order BEST had managed to circumvent. Subject went to Copenhagen and saw Dr. BEST, BOVENSIEPEN, the Commander of the SIPO and finally the higher S.S. and police leader in Denmark, whose name he does not recall.

20. Subject returned to Berlin after three days and reported to KALTENBRUNNER that more Danish speaking agents were needed and that necessary sabotage material would have to be shipped there.

PF. 600.544.

21. Four weeks later Subject went to Copenhagen again where a unit of former Waffen S.S. men, about six men were ready to go into action. They belonged to VI S, headed by SKORZENY. This unit, Subject estimates about one battalion strong, are similar to the BRANDENBURG regiment and are stationed at Oranienburg. Five genuine Danes were also at Subject's disposal. The whole detachment was commanded by an S.S. Obersturmfuehrer. Their task was to demolish a Danish factory as soon as one working for the Germans had been sabotaged. Subject pointed out that the project was unjust because it penalized innocent and harmless Danes since the culprits escaped to Sweden. After 8-10 days he returned to Brussels and returned to Denmark another time a short time after that for three days.

22. AFFAIRE HARBOU. Oberst i R. Von HARBOU, Chief of Staff with the Military Governor in Belgium and Northern France (FALKENHAUSEN) was arrested April 1944, and, according to Subject, committed suicide in the army prison in Berlin, Lehrterstrasse. HARBOU had asked for an entertainment fund in Belgian francs, which was turned down. Another request to be permitted to exchange his own money for Belgian money was also refused. HARBOU then got in touch with the Commissioner for Banks in Belgium, Major Von BECKER, who through the German Ministry of Economics swung the deal. HARBOU, however, had spent the money not on entertainment but on machines and electrical apparatus for his estate in Germany.

SF 52 (4/5 (1))

23. ISCELLANEOUS. Amt VI - last address: Berkaerstrasse Berlin-Grunewald, telephone numbers: 892622 - 894095 - 895253 - 895252 - Central: 897644.

24. ROHSTOFFHANDELGESSELLSCHAFT (ROGES) BERLIN, Tirpitzufer 20/24 bought raw materials for government which could only be obtained on the black market. Its head was a Dr. KRANIET or KRANERT.

25. AG fur Metallverwertung in Zurich, Switzerland, fabricated for Germany. Subject was told by EGGEN to see the manager, Fernand WEIDEMANN, if he should get into trouble.

26. S.D. Oberabschnitt Ost in 1934 had only 10 men. R.S.H.A. in 1935 had only 150 - 200 men. Its address was Wilhelmstrasse 102, Prinz Albrecht Palais.

PF 600, 722

27. S.D. VS. Abwehr. Friction between HEYDRICH and CANAPIS was traditional but Subject knows nothing about present conditions. Subject says that the original arrangement, 1934, when S.D. was organized, was as follows:

PF. 601, 261

SF 52 (4/5 (1))

27.

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SF 52 (4/5 (1))

Abwehr: Military Intelligence
S.D.: Industrial and Political Intelligence.

28. Abwehr originally supervised R and W - Betriebe, i.e. arms (Ruestung) and contributory (Wehrwirtschaftlich) plants, whereas S.D. supervised K and L Betriebe, war (Krieg) and nationally important (Lebenswichtig) plants. This led to all sorts of friction. HEYDRICH wanted to take W plants away from CANARIS although S.D. was understaffed to do even L and K plants.

PF 601, 261
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29. Subject says Abwehr as well as S.D. were poorly staffed since it was almost impossible to use good Germans in intelligence work of any kind (?). He says that this explains why so many inferior and venal types are found in S.D. and Abwehr.

30. FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE WORK. Subject thinks that German agents will be easy to spot among those who recently moved to a sector. The fanatical Nazis/stay back should of course be watched carefully. He thinks the agents who can be bought will prefer dollars to marks, i.e. American to German bosses.

31. PROPAGANDA. Like most converts the Subject has a number of suggestions for our propaganda directed at Germany. The attached faked letter of HESS to HITLER is a sample of what Subject can do along these lines. He explains this pamphlet by saying that the one firm anchor of Nazism in Germany is the person of HITLER. Destroy the people's faith in HITLER, he says, and the last bulwark of Nazism in Germany has been destroyed. HESS is the logical lever, for it was his flight to England which dealt the severest blow to the average German's faith in his leader.

32. SUBJECT'S DESERTION. The questions concerning Subject's crossing of the German lines arise because his personality and motives are not understood. It is wrong to assume that Subject came with a definite and logical and practical plan. Being a neurotic and almost psychopathic type of man he simply felt that there was no future for his work in Germany, a very sound and logical conclusion which he supported morally by the aura of a mission, somewhat along the lines of HESS, in order to save Germany from destruction.

33. Originally, Subject planned to await the arrival of Americans or British in Brussels, but since his office had orders to evacuate on the second of September, he moved to JUELICH where his office was liquidated. Between the eighth and twelfth of September, he visited in Berlin and vicinity, returned to the Rifel mountains where, with his friend KANNENBERG, he again waited for the arrival of the Americans. Our advance was slower than Subject had calculated and on the sixth of October he left again to see some friends in Vienna, where he arrived on the ninth of October. On the trip there he called on an old friend, Frau Lilo RAUH, at Himmelskron, near Bayreuth. In Vienna, he stayed at the house of the Baroness DRASCHE-WARTENBERG, Opernring 5. While there he met for the first time Professor HEINRICH, mentioned in previous reports, formerly professor of constitutional law at the University of Vienna. In Subject's presence HEINRICH wrote the letter accompanying this report and told Subject about his previous friendship with Colonel CHRISTI. Subject is firm on the point that his mission to CHRISTI was not the determining factor in his decision to come to us. He feels, however, that Austria would be a logical place to attack. He points out that by a landing in Austria - Subject thinks three airborne divisions would suffice for the job - we would have the advantage of an anti-Nazi native population. Partisan action would put out of commission what little

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military resistance there might be, and once established it would be a threat to two German fronts - Italy and Hungary.

34. The interrogating officer is of the opinion that no organized plan exists as yet for a popular rising or even for localized partisan actions in Austria. Subject is not familiar with the organisation of the Austrian underground and if he should be sent back on a mission all the details would have to be left for a later date and probably arranged by W/T communication.

35. While in Vienna Subject received a slip from GOETTSCH giving him some phony mission and enabling him to cross through the German lines. He is quite sure that he burned this slip while still with the Germans and in the presence of the Germans in order to make his story logical. Subject left Vienna on the 16th October and arrived in GEMUEND on the 17th of October where he was recognised by a German customs official, formerly stationed at Henri Capelle, Scharfuehre RATH. On the 18th of October, he reported to the shelter at HOLLERATH, where he burned the pass and on the 19th of October at 0900 hours he reported to the other shelter near HOLLERATH, already mentioned in previous reports.

36. Even at this time, Subject has still qualms about his action. "I have come a long way", he has said repeatedly, and: "My head tells me that this is the only proper thing to do, that I must help to end this regime, but my heart is German and so I sometimes find it difficult to work in such a fashion with you".

37. CONCLUSION. Subject's story, as a whole, is logical and, aside from a few details which Subject may be afraid to give for fear of punishment, is complete. So far, if he has given information under some hesitation, this is due to the fact that the only capital which he brings with him is the information he carries. Naturally, he is anxious to spend this capital sparingly and where it will do the most good. Future interrogations by interrogators with detailed knowledge of the subjects covered will yield more information. This is quite natural and should not be held against Subject.

38. Subject's usefulness to us is twofold: He is a goldmine of information on a number of subjects and also could possibly be used as an agent. It is recommended that in all dealings with Subject care be taken to his sensitivity and to his vanity. So far Subject has been pleased by his treatment and has commented favorably on the professional way in which our intelligence service works. He has compared this unfavorably to the dilettante and spotty procedure of the S.D. It is a good idea to conserve this attitude.

39. Subject has made three requests: (a) to learn as little as possible about our service before being sent back, so that there can be no doubt about his intentions, (b) to be permitted a short stay in Brussels to see his mistress, (c) to be relieved from all intelligence missions after the war.

40. This report is accompanied by an additional list of names, written by Subject and translated without editing, and Subject's draft for a propaganda leaflet, in German and in an English translation.

Copied Camp 020
3.11.42.
MM.

(Signed) Hans W. ROSENHAUPT.

1st Lt., F.A.

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Station: SCI Liaison Officer
First Us ⁴rm

Report Date 24 October 1944

Reference:

Report No.: 3187

Source: Interrogation

Information Date: 1931-1944

Sub-Source: MII Interrogation

Date Info. Received 25 Oct. 1944

Evaluation: B-1

SUBJECT: NAUSOCKS, Alfred, alias BONSEN, Alfred

1. The attached report is based on an interrogation of Subject, NAUSOCKS, Alfred, alias BONSEN, Alfred, made this date. Particular attention is called to the fact that this in no way constitutes a complete report, but is merely a summary and condensation of the important facts as claimed by Subject. This case is considered highly important; and if Subject is found to be sincere and as presented, he will be a valuable source of both information and of actual activity in the Austria Underground work. Attention is particularly called to that part concerning the clandestine radio.

2. Subject claims to be emissary for a resistance group in Austria. This group consists of intellectuals, certain members of the SS and Party who are actually in opposition to the present government, and Communist groups. The main aim of this resistance group is to establish contact with the British government in order to prevent the Russians from installing a Communist state in Austria.

3. Subject joined the SS in 1931. In 1934 he was appointed to the P.I. (political information) branch of the party. At the end of 1934 Subject started to work at the SD in BERLIN. The year 1940 he had attained the rank of STURMBANNFUEHRER (major). In the course of the year Subject has a violent quarrel with HEYDRICH. The latter accused Subject of accepting a bribe; when Subject refused to obey an order for execution of certain personalities he was degraded and sent to the Waffen SS.

4. Subject was in the Waffen SS in the LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER, and fought in Russia for a while. In 1941 he got the jaundice and also stomach ulcers. He went to a hospital until he was discharged from the Waffen S.S. in 1942.

5. In 1942 Subject got a position with the MILITARVERWALTUNG (military government) in BRUSSELS. He was in charge of supervision of black market activities in Belgium. He stayed in this position until 1 September 1944, when BRUSSELS was evacuated by the Germans. The name of his office was: WIRTSCHAFTLICHER ERNÄHRUNGSDIENST (economical investigation service).

6. Subject left VIENNA on 16 October with the mission to establish contact with Col. CHRISTIE of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In order to make it possible to carry out this mission, Subject was given a pass (see Annex I) which would enable him to pass through the German lines.

7. Subject claims that the resistance group has worked out the following plan for direct communication with Col. CHRISTIE: Starting 26 October the resistance group will wait for the code word KAPUZINER to be mentioned during the daily news broadcast in German at 2000 hours from LONDON. After the word KAPUZINER the frequency must be mentioned. 90 minutes later England will broadcast on the announced frequency with the call name ODP. The Austrian station will broadcast at the following

See 15 Austria/11

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frequencies: Day 9220, Night 6310 and 6450. The call name will be KFM. The transmitter to be used is supposed to be the SD transmitter in VIENNA. Messages will be transmitted in a secret code. The key is in possession of Subject. He was not yet questioned on this point.

8. Communications as proposed above can not be established subject has an alternative. He claims that by mentioning the name of GILBERT VON MARSHALL of the German foreign minister, any German legation will allow him to send messages via diplomatic channels. One member of the organisation is supposed to be working in VON MARSHALL's department. VON MARSHALL himself is not connected in any way with the organisation.

9. Col. CHRISTI is supposed to be connected with the European branch of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In the summer of 1938 he was an aid to Lord Rothermere during his mission to MUNICH. Said Col. CHRISTI is supposed to have met Prof. HILBRICH in the winter of 1937-38 in AROSA, Switzerland. Subject claims that already at that time Prof. HILBRICH decided to work out a signal to contact Col. CHRISTI when the opportunity had come. The countersign to be used for initial contact was the following: "VATER DER SCHÖNEN KUNDE". Subject has a letter in his possession for Col. CHRISTI which is signed this very way.

10. Subject claims to know the exact location of the Belgian king, who is supposed to study in St. GILGEN, BOHEMIA, Austria. Prof. BORCHMEYER, member of the resistance group is supposed to be a personal friend of the king's wife. Subject believes that BORCHMEYER may also be able to relay messages to and from the king of the Belgians.

11. Subject claims that an extensive black market exists in American dollars. The price is 200 marks per dollar.

12. Subject suggests the following procedure for propaganda to Germany: the station broadcasting all day long in German giving political and military news, also warning civilians of impending air raids. He claims that by giving air raid warnings in advance everybody will listen to the station for their own protection.

13. ~~Subject~~

14. Subject is extremely anxious to co-operate in any possible way with the allies.

15. The particulars contained herein have already been sent to 100th via 310.

16. It is recommended that he be immediately flown back to the United Kingdom and processed at Camp 020.

17. 1st US Army (already informed)

18. 1st US Army Group (2 copies)

19. 1st US Army

20. 1st US Army

21. 1st US Army

Gr. 1st Division III.

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ANNEX I

Copy of pass given Subject to enable him to pass German lines.

TOP SECRET

Alfred NAUJACKS has to carry out a mission for the REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT. This mission is top secret. His assignment has to be carried out in the area ROETGENNEUPEN. It is requested that all German civil and military authorities protect and assist NAUJACKS while carrying out his mission.

Signed: SS OBERSTURMBANNFÜHRER
(name not legible)

19B

C O P YS E C R E T

Name: BACH
 Age: About 42.
 Hair: Black.
 Height: About 1m. 74
 Build: Thin and bony.
 Face: Narrow face, sunken eyes, heavy bushy eyebrows.
 Leader of Stapoestelle Aachen. Kriminal Rat.

Name: BAUMER, Wilhelm.
 Age: About 36 or 37
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m. 68
 Build: Short and fat, stocky.
 Face: Round, protruding ears
 Dr. rer. pol. Previously employed in the Chamber of Commerce in Cologne. Member of the party but not a Nazi. Often spoke about this among friends. Oerkrriegsverwaltungsrat in the Administration Section of the Military Commander in Chief for Belgium and Northern France. Leader of Gruppe X. Economic control in the Economic Department.

Name: BEHRENDT, Hermann
 Age: About 38 years old
 Hair: Light blond and heavy hair
 Height: About 1m. 67
 Build: Heavy-set, stocky, and straight stature
 Face: Narrow, dual scars, typical north German peasant head.
 Comes from Priesland, in the vicinity of Wilhelmshaven. Self-taught Dr. of Law. Left Munich from the middle to the end of 1934 and took over shortly afterwards the SD-Oberabschnitt Ost. In about 1936 or 1937 went to the SD-Hauptamt III as Zentralabteilungsleiter. For a while he was Chief of Amt III and went as deputy leader to the Volks-deutschen Mittelstelle. Transferred about in 1944 to Belgrade as Hoehrerer SS and Polizeifuehrer. Probably still SS-Brigadefuehrer.

Name: BEST, Georg.
 Age: Approximately 36
 Hair: Dark Brown, low cut.
 Height: About 1m. 75
 Build: Heavy set, strong and stocky.
 Face: Narrow but full, always red. Double chin, short neck.
 Originally technical draftsman or constructor. Comes from Baden. Party member before 1933 and SS-Mann. Went to SD-Hauptamt VI about 1938 from an SD-Oberschnitt. Constantly changed his working field and was never definitely settled. Went to VI F in 1940 without any specific field of work. Is said to have been in Paris later with VI F. Last grade is probably SS-Sturmabfuhrer.

Name: v. BOLSCHWINGH, Ottokar?
 Age: About 35
 Hair: Blond, falling out.
 Height: Approximately 1m. 85
 Build: Tall, slender, loose.
 Face: Tapered, narrow face.

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In about 1937 he became, without any political past, SS-Hauptsturmführer due to personal connections. Brought partly economic and partly political news from Roumania as honorary collaborator. Was incarcerated for nine months by the State Police of Vienna under false accusation without investigation in 1941. Later on in spite of the fact that his innocence was proved, he was dismissed from the SS. Since that time only interested in economics.

Name: ~~DEGARDE~~
~~CONTIGLI~~
 Age: ~~25 NOV 1932~~
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m. 75
 Build: Slender, elegant.
 Face: Narrow aristocratic face, typical Roman profile
 Italian.

An old Fascist. Business man. Has been active in Brussels partly in economics and politics. His permanent home was in Brussels. Was married to a Belgian girl. At the present time probably in Germany. At one time head of Fascist group in Brussels. Informed subject on activities of Princess RUSPOLI. Friend of DI VIETO, Paris. Subject took him back to Italy and tried to help him when in trouble.

Name: DEINER
 Age: Approximately 45 years old
 Hair: Dark blond
 Build: Slender, very thin
 Face: Narrow sunken face, sallow
 Major in the OKW Abwehr. Was in contact with KAMMERBERG.

Name: DI VIETO
 Age: About 40 years old
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m. 66
 Build: Heavy, otherwise normal.
 Face: Normal, oval.
 Italian.
 Italian lawyer in Paris. Had appreciable knowledge of Italian circles in Brussels as well as Paris. Was connected with SD VI in Paris. Friend of CONTIGLI. At the present time probably in Germany.

PF 601,906.

Name: EGGEN, Peter (Nickname but not first name).
 Age: About 37 years old
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m. 84
 Build: Tall and broad shoulders
 Face: Oval, broadens at the top.
 Student in duelling fraternity. Volunteer in the cavalry. Comes from a family from Bremen. Business man in the textile industry. Very well off. Strongly interested in the delivery of munitions. Is also interested in Switzerland. Allowed himself to be registered as a soldier in the SS-Hauptamt. Has unbelievable connections in all the offices of the Wehrmacht, SS, Police, and Party as well as in the Ministry. Extremely interesting but an absolute enigma. In spite of all possible ties he is in no case a National Socialist.

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- 3 -

Name: FILBERT, Alfred
 Age: Approximately 38 to 39 years old
 Hair: Dark blond, short and parted
 Height: 1m. 80
 Build: Tall, thin and small chest. Slightly stooped position.
 Face: Oval, long cranium. Very visible duel scars on the chin.
 Originally from Hessen. Doctor of Law since about 1938.
 Registrierungs Rat. Party member and SS-Man before 1933. Since 1936
 active in the SD-Hauptamt. Built the Amt Abwehr together with JOST,
 which later became Amt VI. Permanent deputy of the Amtschef. Actual
 grade SS-Obersturmbannführer. During reorganization of the Amt by
SCHLEIBER he stepped out of the picture and was given a nine month
 furlough. Later became Dezernent fuer Korruption bei Behörden in
 Amt V (Reichskriminalpolizeiamt). Clean cut, clever, but very careful
 in his tactics.

PF 600.561.

Name: HEINZ, Heinrich - Cover name. Real name unknown.
 Age: Approximately 53
 Hair: Black turning grey
 Height: About 1m. 77
 Build: Normal.
 Face: Oval, typical Oriental appearance.
 Born in Baku. Of Russian-Armenian origin. Smuggler.
 Agent for all sides. Black market dealer and pickpocket. Pleasant
 and not dangerous. Makes a good deal of money and spends it on people
 who are in need. Took care of many Jewish families that had to hide in
 Brussels. He himself has a Jewess for a wife. In approximately 1944
 he helped subject to bring two Jews to Italy: HOCHBERGER and LANGNER,
 because Sipo wanted to arrest them. He was against the Sipo in
 Brussels. Is probably at the moment in Trieste.

Name: HERMENS, Wilhelm
 Age: About 45
 Hair: Dark brown
 Height: About 1m. 73
 Build: Tall and thin
 Face: Oval and thin.
 Absolutely no interest in politics. Typical correct
 employee. Civilian employee at the Wirtschaftlichen Fahndungsdienst
 of Gruppe X with the Military Commander in Chief for Belgium and
 Northern France. Chief of book-keeping and cashier sections.

Name: HUBER
 Age: About 44.
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m 77
 Build: Slender and lean
 Face: Small, shallow, deep squinting brown eyes.
 Originally Kriminal Sekretär. Employee career at the
 Bavarian Political Police. Went to Berlin from there with HEYDRICH
 and MUELLER. Helped to build Amt IV under the direction of MUELLER.
 Both have had the same career and are friends. After the Austrian
 Anschluss HUBER took over the Sipo in Vienna, where he still is. SS-
 Brigadeführer. Excellent criminal specialist. Industrious and
 talented. A diplomat in spite of his great energy (sic!) Shrewd, an
 intriguer and particularly in the selection of his means and methods.
 Cruel. A studious pupil of HEYDRICH.

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Name: MOELLER
 Age: About 40
 Hair: Black, low cut
 Height: About 1m. 77
 Build: Slender and lean
 Face: Narrow and oval
 Doctor of Law, lawyer. Defence councillor before the war. Soldier on the Eastern Front. Judge in the military tribunal for the Eastern army. Then Kriegsgerichtsrat in the military tribunal of the Wehrmachtsskandantur in Berlin. Is now Ober/er/Feldgerichtsrat in the department dealing with corruption.

Name: [OHLENDORF] PF. 601,817
 Age: About 39
 Hair: Dark blond, short
 Height: About 1m. 75
 Build: Heavy and strong
 Face: Oval and high forehead.
 Volkswirtschaftler. Went in about 1936 to the SD-Hauptamt III as Abteilungsleiter. Remained over there permanently and took over in 1938 the position of deputy leader of Reichsgruppe Handel. About 1939 he became Amtschef III. Since the nomination of Dr. HAYLERS as Minister of Economy in 1944 OHLENDORF was given the additional position of an Unterstaatssekretärs. (RWM). SS-Ober/er/SS-Brigadeführer. Intelligent and industrious. Clean honest character. In spite of his energies he is a theoretician without convictions.

Name: SCHELLIN, Alfred
 Age: About 36 years old
 Hair: Dark blond
 Height: 1m 74
 Build: Slender
 Face: Long and thin
 Inferior career of employee in the Criminal Police. Comes from the Kripo Berlin. Was attached to the Economic Fahndungsdienst as the responsible executive in the Sipo Brussels.

Name: RAUFF, Walter
 Age: About 39
 Hair: Dirty blond
 Height: About 1.73
 Build: Medium build
 Face: Oval, long head with prominent back.
 Originally Technical Officer in the Navy. HEYDRICH took him to the Sipo in about 1937. He was active in Amt I as Deputy-Leader of Kraftfahrwesens. Then directed the technical signal set-up of the Sipo for radio, telegraph and telephone. Took over in 1941 the actual Amt VI F. Then he organized the Einsatzkommando for North Africa.

Name: [ROESNER, Erwin] Pf 602,056.
 Age: About 44
 Hair: Dirty blond
 Height: About 1m. 85
 Build: Slender, sportive
 Face: Long and narrow, protruding chin.

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Has the golden Parteiabzeichen. Old party member and SS-Man.
 Always SS Fuehrer of the Allgemeine SS in the Hauptamt. For the most
 part deputy leader of the SS-Oberabschnitt Alpenland. Actual address
 probably in Liebach.

Name: SCHETTER
 Age: About 36
 Hair: Black
 Height: About 1m. 70
 Build: Heavy set and round
 Face: Round
 Business man from East Prussia. SS-Obersturmfuehrer.
 Leader of the SS-Auftragsverlagerung Belgium. Comes from the Wirt-
 schaft and Verwaltungshauptamt of the SS.

Name: SCHROEDER, Walter
 Age: About 46
 Hair: Grey, long and parted
 Height: About 1m. 72
 Build: Very slim, elegant
 Face: Long and oval, prominent high forehead
 Originally from Berlin, from one of the oldest, best and
 richest families. Banker. Now Major in the Ruestungskommando Berlin.
 Honest and noble character. Intellectual. Philosopher.

Name: [SEIBERT] PF 602,767
 Age: About 35
 Hair: Blond
 Height: About 1m. 76
 Build: Rather heavy, otherwise normal
 Face: Round.
 Volkswirtschaftler. Went in about 1936 to the SD-
 Hauptamt III. He was permanently the deputy of [OHLENDORF] Grade:
 Obersturmbannfuehrer. PF. 601,817

Name: THOMASHAUSEN, Edgar
 Age: About 40 years old
 Hair: Dirty blond
 Height: 1m. 80
 Face: Thin, narrow
 Build: Slender, athletic, elegant
 Was manager of the AEG in Athens. No Nazi. Acquired
 his position with great pains on account of his Bulgarian wife, a
 Jewess, who was the cause of numerous obstacles from all sides.
 Besides that he was suspected of working in British interests.

Name: VORAUER
 Age: About 36
 Hair: Dark blond
 Height: About 1m. 70
 Build: Heavy and strong
 Face: Full red face.
 Was for a short time in the SD. Originated in the
 Aussenpolitischen Amt and was assigned in Athens. Shortly afterwards
 he was dismissed from the SD and went into the Ostministerium. Actual
 whereabouts unknown.

Name: WANNACK PF 601,924
Age: About 37 or 38
Hair: Light blond, thin and slightly bald on the back
Height: About 1m. 83
Build: Slender, broad shoulders
Face: Narrow, tapered to the chin.
Austrian.
Originally a Nazi. Idealist. Great friend of SS-Standartenfuehrer
GLASS who fell on the Eastern front, and who participated in the July
putsch in Austria, (Dollfuss Affair). Also very friendly with Dr.
RAIENBRUNNER the Chief of the SIFO. Close connection with GOETTSCH.
In about 1937 he was appointed liaison man of the Austrian Legion to the
SD-Hauptamt. In about 1938 he went to the SD-Hauptamt VI. Normal
career. At first Chief of Department and Referent. Now Gruppenleiter.
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer (?). He is a sharp contrast to SCHILLERBERG.
Clever, quick-minded. Temperamental to the point of having fits.

PF. 65732

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19B

C o p y

Leaflet: On the top cover side show the cover of the book "Mein Kampf" by Adolf Hitler, which is so well known to the German people. On the back have a picture of Rudolf Hess.

M e s s a g e t o A d o l f H i t l e r

My Fuehrer!

Long and difficult years of waiting in silence lie behind me. When I decided at that time on the 10th May 1941 to leave you, my Fuehrer, our nation, my country and family it was done by reason of foresight and logic. During my long conversations with you I tried again and again to convince you that England would become stronger and stronger with her Empire and finally by reason of her boundless resources in raw material. I always was of the opinion that the viewpoint and information of our Foreign Minister, Von RIBBENTROP, should have been considered if not exactly false, at least as extremely incomplete. Your indomitable willpower and your stubbornness in matters in which you had reached a decision, often not understood by us your collaborators, brought you victory over all interior opposition and opponents and ended in our taking power. You talk the German tongue and you won the German heart and people. Under your leadership, in the years of peace and during the time of your successes without precedence, could be seen the first traces of a political and economic renaissance.

When the war began and the menace of a second World War appeared, I knew for certain, without trying to appear as a prophet, that endless misery would engulf Germany and Europe if we did not manage to localize the war at the last minute. If we had agreed at that time to reduce our extensive war aims, there would have remained enough openings to insure a speedy peace. But our language is not the language of the world. Many nations don't want to understand us, and others cannot. Whereas others understand us very well. England belongs to the last group.

I am acquainted with foreign countries and I knew that even if we brought our potentiality and power to the highest point it would be smashed by a world united against us. I did everything with all my heart to bring England to manoeuvre herself out of this war against us. That is the reason why I left everything that once was dear and priceless to me. I have been true to you nevertheless, my Fuehrer, and I will stick to you and the German people right to the bitter end. I knew that my lack of discipline would shake the confidence of the people in you. However, I also knew that the love and confidence of our people would bear this hard test. With the knowledge of coming events I sacrificed my honour, and in bitter silence I had to see myself taken for insane. If at that time I had openly explained the real motive for my conduct, the question of whether your leadership was right would have surely been doubted by a not minor part of our nation. In a moment when fate still hung in the balance and it could mean either victory or defeat, I did not have the right to endanger the unity of thought and deed as well as the united war effort. I was forced to wait as long as the possibility of a short and successful campaign that would lead to victory still existed. The fears I had constantly expressed to you were far exceeded by the course of the different campaigns. The surprising Russian reserves and the participation of the United States of America had already decided the fate of this war before the masses of our people could even suspect it. In

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39.

the meantime we lost the far-reaching territories of Europe that had been won with great sacrifice of blood. We also lost at the same time an appreciable part of our armament industry and sources of raw material. This downward trend aggravated by the constant and always increasing air attacks of our opponents, can be stopped neither by the most concentrated effort nor by the greatest sacrifices of our people. Millions of dead and wounded, including old people, women and children, is the price for a heroic struggle which will be singled out even in the glorious annals of German history. The gigantic sacrifice and great German heroism has not made it possible to keep the opponent with his undeniable superiority in men and material from the frontiers of our country. The war will now take place on German soil. There is no way out. Nothing can turn the tide of battle to our advantage within reasonable time. There are no such things as "miracle weapons". If, by reason of new superior weapons, we could manage to cause a temporary limited postponement of the enemy's advance, they still would never decide the war. They would most likely act as a boomerang in greater numbers and within a short time, due to the production capacities of our opponents. Time is not working for us, but against us. It is only a horrible but very simple question of figures. We can no longer change the course of this war. The outcome is already a thing of the past.

My Fuehrer! Don't prepare for the German people the Cathage to which you often referred if you should not be able to bring this war to a victorious end. Save the bare existence of those still living, so courageously fighting! It is still in your hands to put an end to it. You and your works will never die. You have left to us National Socialists a Bible for the German credo in "Mein Kampf". Even this war of the German people for the creation of a Greater German Reich, its national existence and security, is the absolute result of the firm political views of your "Mein Kampf". The beautiful dream of all Germans for a 1000-year Reich has been smashed in this bloody struggle. It is now left to later generations to develop. Remain the great son of our people who made superhuman accomplishments in uniting all Germans for an eternal Reich.

Before us opens the door to a black future. The hour tells us to walk through it with courageous hearts; the road for us is set by an unforeseen power. It is the same power that saved you for us when on the 20 July of this year criminal hands attempted to tear you from us. Millions of Germans like myself are filled with the deepest gratitude that you have been spared us to help us to find the way to a better future. Be our Fuehrer in this too! My Fuehrer! The destiny of millions of faithful men still weighs heavily in your hands. Grant life to them and thereby also to coming generations. This war, probably, is still today the battle of the German people but it should not and can no longer be. Put an end now to this war. Otherwise it will go down in history as your battle! Heed the voice of the people that calls to its Fuehrer, and lead us to a smaller Germany - but a Germany at peace!

Yours,

Rudolf Hess.

November 1944.

COPY

Flugblatt: Hauptsätze der dem deutschen Volk sehr bekannte Anschlag des
 Buches: Adolf HITLER "Mein Kampf". Rückseite: das Bild von Rudolf HESS.

B o t s c h a f t a n A d o l f H I T L E R !

Mein Fuehrer !

Lange und schwere Jahre des stillen Wartens liegen hinter mir. Als ich mich damals am ... (Datum) entschloss, Sie, mein Fuehrer, unser Volk, meine Heimat und Familie zu verlassen, geschah es unter dem Gesetz der Einsicht und Vernunft. In den langen Besprechungen mit Ihnen habe ich immer und immer wieder versucht, Sie zu ueberzeugen, dass England mit seinem Empire standhalten und spaeter entsprechend seiner unermesslichen Rohstoffquellen staerker und staerker werden wuerde. Ich habe staendig die Auffassung vertreten, dass die Ansichten und Informationen unseres Ausserministers von RIBBENTROP als ausserordentlich lueckenhaft, wenn nicht geradezu als falsch zu betrachten sind. Ihr unbeugsamer Wille, Ihr uns Ihren Mitarbeitern haeufig fast unversaendlich erscheinender Starrsinn in den Dingen Ihrer einmal gefassten Entschluesse hat Ihnen den Sieg gegen alle inneren Widerstaende und Feinde gebracht, der in unserer Machtergreifung gipfelte. Sie sprachen die deutsche Sprache und gewannen das deutsche Herz mit seinem Menschen. Unter Ihrer Fuehrung liessen sich in den Jahren des Friedens und beispielloser Erfolge, die ersten Anzeichen einer politischen und wirtschaftlichen Neugeburt erkennen.

Als der Krieg begann und sich zu einem zweiten Weltkrieg auszuweiten drohte, wusste ich mit Sicherheit ohne deshalb als Prophet gelten zu wollen, dass unabsehbares Elend ueber Deutschland und Europa hereinbrechen wuerde, wenn es uns nicht gelang, den Krieg in letzter Stunde zu lokalisieren. Wenn wir uns damals dazu verstanden haetten, unsere weitgesteckten Kriegsziele zurueckzuschrauben, waeren genuegend Moeglichkeiten vorhanden gewesen einen baldigen Frieden zu sichern. Aber unsere Sprache ist nicht die Sprache der Welt. Viele Voelker wollten uns nicht, andere konnten uns nicht verstehen - andere wiederum verstanden uns zu gut. Dazu gehoert auch England.

1913

Ich kannte das Ausland und wusste, dass selbst unsere bis in das
hoechste gesteigerte Potential und Kraft an einer gegen uns vereinten Welt,
zerschellen musste. Ich habe mit heissem Herzen alles was moeglich war
gestan um England zu bewegen, aus dem Krieg gegen uns herauszumanoevrieren.
Das war der Grund, warum ich alles verliess, was mir einst Lieb und Wert
war. Ich habe Ihnen, mein Fuehrer, trotzdem die Treue gehalten
und werde sie Ihnen und dem deutschen Volk auch bis an das bittere Ende zu
halten wissen. Ich wusste, dass meine Disziplinlosigkeit das Vertrauen
des Volkes zu Ihnen stark erschuettern wird. Ich wusste aber auch, dass
die Liebe und das Vertrauen unseres Volkes diese Belastungsprobe ueberstehen
wuerde. Ich habe in der Erkenntnis kommender Ereignisse meine Ehre
geopfert und mit bitterem Schweigen zusehen muessen, dass man mich fuer
wahnsinzig erklaerte. Wenn ich damals die wirklichen Motive meines
Handelns veroeffentlicht haette, waere die Richtigkeit Ihrer Fuehrung sicherlich
von einem nicht geringen Teil unseres Volkes angezweifelt worden. In
einem Augenblick, in welchem die Waage des Schicksals noch pendelte und
noch genau so Sieg wie Untergang verheissen konnte, durfte ich die Einigkeit
des Denkens und Handelns und damit die geballte Kampfkraft nicht gefaehrden.
Ich war gezwungen, abzuwarten ob die damals noch bestehende Chance eines
kurzen und siegreichen Feldzuges zum Erfolg fuehren wuerde.

Meine Ihnen staendig vorgetragenen Befuerchtungen sind durch den
Verlauf der verschiedenen Feldzuege weit uebertroffen worden. Die ueber-
raschenden Reserven Russlands, das Eingreifen der Vereinigten Staaten von
Amerika hatten das Schicksal dieses Krieges schon bestimmt, noch bevor es
die Masse unseres Volkes ahnen konnte. Inzwischen haben wir die mit
grossen Blutopfern erkaempften weiten Gebiete Europa's verloren. Verloren
damit einen beachtlichen Bestandteil unserer Ruestungskapazitaet und
Rohstoffquellen. Diese Abwaertsbewegung, stark forciert durch die
staendigen und sich immer noch steigern den Luftangriffe unserer Gegner,
ist von uns auch durch staerkste Konzentration und aufopfernder Hingabe der
Bevoelkerung nicht aufzuhalten. Millionen von Toten und Verwundeten,

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an Greisen, Maennern, Frauen und Kindern ist der Preis fuer ein unvorstellbares, heldenhaftes Ringen, welches selbst in der ruhmreichen deutschen Geschichte als einmalig verzeichnet werden wird.

Die gigantischsten Opfer und das grosse deutsche Heldentum hat es nicht vermocht, den Gegner mit seiner unuebersehbaren uebermacht an Menschen und Material von den Grenzen unserer Heimat fernzuhalten. Der Krieg wird jetzt in deutsche Lande getragen. Es besteht keine Aussicht, dass es uns gelingt den Kampf zu irgend einem absehbaren Zeitpunkt zu unseren Gunsten zu beeinflussen. Es gibt keine Wunderwaffen. Sollten wir durch neue ueberlegene Waffen auch nur einen zeitlich begrenzten Aufschub des feindlichen Vormarsches erreichen koennen, wuerden sie trotzdem niemals in der Lage sein, kriegsentscheidend zu wirken. Guenstigstenfalls wuerden sie sich sehr bald spaeter, zufolge der uebergrossen Produktionsmoeglichkeiten unserer Gegner in vielfacher Zahl als Bumerang auswirken. Die Zeit arbeitet nicht fuer sondern gegen uns. Es ist nur ein grausames aber sehr einfaches Rechenexempel. An dem Ablauf dieses Krieges vermoegen wir nichts mehr zu aendern. Die Entscheidung liegt bereits hinter uns.

Mein Fuehrer! Bereiten Sie dem deutschen Volke nicht das Karthago von dem Sie uns haeufiger sprachen, wenn Sie diesen Krieg nicht siegreich bestehen sollten ! Retten Sie dem heute noch lebenden so tapfer kaempfenden Teil unseres glaeubigen Volkes das nackte Dasein ! Noch liegt es in Ihrer Hand das Ende zu bestimmen ! Ihre Person und Ihre Werke sind unvergaenglich. Sie haben uns Nationalsozialisten eine Bibel deutscher Erkenntnisse hinterlassen: "Mein Kampf". Auch dieser Krieg des deutschen Volkes um die Schaffung des Grossdeutschen Reiches, seine nationale Existenz und Sicherheit ist die notwendige Folge Ihrer in "Mein Kampf" festgelegten politischen Gegebenheiten. Der schoener Wunschtraum aller deutschen Staemme von einem 1000-jaehrigen Reich ist in diesem blutigen Ringen zerschlagen worden. Ihn zu verwirklichen ist nun spaeteren Geschlechtern vorbehalten. Bleiben Sie uns als der Grosse Sohn unseres

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Volkes erhalten, der uebermenschliches geleistet hat um alle Deutschen zu einem ewigen Reich zu vereinen !

Das Tor einer dunkeln Zukunft oeffnet sich vor uns. Die Stunde gebietet uns, da mit tapferen Herzen hinein zu marschieren; den Weg, den uns eine unergruendliche Allmacht weist. Es ist dieselbe Allmacht, die Sie uns erhielt als sich am 20. Juli des Jahres verbrecherische Haende erhoben, um Sie uns zu entreissen. Millionen deutscher Menschen sind gleich mir von tiefster Dankbarkeit erfuehlt, dass Sie uns erhalten blieben, um uns den Weg in ein anderes Morgen finden zu helfen. Seien uns auch da der Fuehrer ! Mein Fuehrer! Noch wiegen glaeubig die Millionen Menschen schwer in Ihren schicksalhaften Haenden. Schenken Sie Ihnen das Leben und damit auch das der kommenden Generationen. Dieser Krieg ist vielleicht nur noch Heute der Kampf des deutschen Volkes aber er darf und kann es nicht laenger sein. Beenden Sie nunmehr diesen Krieg. Er wird sonst als "Ihr Kampf" in die Geschichte eingehen ! Hoeren Sie auf die Stimme des Volkes, das Sie zu seinem Fuehrer berief and fuehren^{Sie} uns in ein kleineres Deutschland - aber ein Deutschland in Frieden !

Im November 1944

Ihr Rudolf HESS.

Copied Camp 020
3.11.44.
 MM.

19B

DIGEST of INTERROGATIONS of Alfred NAUJOCKS to-date:

ARREST: 19th October, while crossing First Army lines near Wirtzfeld, Belgium.

MISSION: To contact a Colonel CHRISTI, British Foreign Office. N. represents a resistance group in Vienna - intellectuals, members of the S.S. and NSDAP - who want to contact Britain so as to prevent Russia from installing a Communist state in Austria.

BACKGROUND: a. Considerable early connection with the S.D. Member of S.S. since 1931, of S.D. since 1934. So much connection with S.D. that N. was a participant in the famous VENLO incident, when two British agents, STEVENS and BEST, were captured at the German-Dutch border 9th November 1939.

b. Later, 1940, in disgrace because he refused to carry out an order by HEYDRICH to eliminate certain unnamed persons.

c. In Waffen S.S. in Russia, until he was sent to a hospital with stomach ulcers and discharged from Waffen S.S. in 1942.

d. 1942-44 (Sept.), supervisor of black market activities in Brussels.

e. 1943, on unofficial mission to MIHAILOVITCH, Yugoslavia, to patch up peace.

CROSSING LINES: N. was given a mission to spy at Gemund, Belgium, and was issued a high-class permit to get through the lines. But he had previously made three unsuccessful attempts in September to get through the lines, without this permit.

COMMENT: Innumerable points to be cleared up. Among them:

1. Full story of his connections with S.D.
2. Who gave him spying mission to Gemund, Belgium?
3. Who gave him mission to MIHAILOVITCH?
4. His statement that Germany is negotiating with Russia while the Western Allies are stymied. This is traditional Nazi line.
5. Exactly how was a revolutionary party to be organised out of a portion of the N.S.D.A.P. in Austria?

A number of other points are listed in a separate memo.

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BNAUJOCKS.

Points in interrogation up to now which require clarification or amplification:-

1. Note interrogator's comment that information came out gradually. N. was not willing to talk at once.
2. Where did he get the alias BONSEN? Who gave it to him, and why?
3. N. fell out with HEINRICH because he refused to eliminate certain people. Whom was he supposed to eliminate, and why?
4. Much more is needed on his story of his passage of the lines. What was his story?
5. Whom did he know of German Intelligence in Brussels? He was there two years and, in the position he occupied as black market inspector, he must have come into contact with many of them, but he scarcely mentions them. Attached hereto is a list of major S.D. Officials in Brussels.
6. He should give the Venlo incident in greater detail. Why did he not want this mentioned in the interrogation report? Is it not a fact that he must have been well up in the S.D. to have been entrusted with a share in this incident?
PF 36/7. Y. Box. 4962.
7. N. states that STEVENS and BEST were supposedly held at 9 Prinz Albrecht Str. Berlin. What is this address used for? 8 Prinz Albrecht Str. Berlin, was the old Gestapo Amt. IV Hq. later used as the official address of the R.S.H.A.
8. Why did N. burn his pass with which he was able to cross the German lines? Presumably he did so after he crossed the German lines; what were the circumstances of such burning, in view of the fact that this fact would be likely to attract attention?
9. Concretely, what was his mission to Colonel CHRISTI? How could a portion of the N.S.D.A.P. be organised into a revolutionary party, which he states was the plan? How would the plan be carried out?
10. He declined, at one point, to give the names of his Vienna associates. Why?
11. How would he put CHRISTI in touch with Vienna leaders?
PF 66907.
12. As late as July, 1943, he was actively working to help Germany by winning over MIHAILOVITCH. Who gave him the unofficial mission? How could there be such an unofficial mission?
13. When he tried to cross the lines three times in September, why did he not get the Geheimdienstsach permit which he used in October?
14. He tells the story of having arranged to be sent as a spy to Gemund, Belgium. Who gave him this mission? Exactly what was he to do? Why was no-one assigned to accompany him? With whom was he to communicate, and how?
15. His statement that Germany is negotiating a separate peace with Russia while the Western Allies are stymied along the Siegfried line is suspiciously along the line of German propaganda. What are his grounds for making such a statement?

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19B

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16. Where did he get the Old Gold cigarettes he had with him?
17. Why did he have a map of Brussels and Liège if he wanted to go to England? Or did he want to go to England? Was it his intention to remain in Brussels? If he had spent two years in Brussels, why did he need a city map of the town?
18. What was his connection with IOST? Also with some of the others he mentions. He names some highly placed S.D. leaders but does not state his own connection with them.
19. Throughout he gives the impression of minimising his connections with the S.D., and of emphasising his fall from S.D. grace. He should have much more to tell on the S.D.
20. His statement that he represents a resistance group in Austria which wants to establish contact with the British Government in order to prevent the Russians from installing a Communist state in Austria is reminiscent of the unofficial mission of HESS to Britain in May 1941, HESS desiring to effect a separate peace with Britain so that Germany could attack Russia.
21. What is the code with which messages would be transmitted from Vienna to London or vice-versa?
22. What is the significance of the code-word KAPUZINER, which London would use to start the exchanges?

Copied Camp 020
3.11.44.
/EB.

46.

Copy in SF 52/Belgium/3.

The organisation of the BRUSSELS headquarters was a faithful copy in miniature of the R.S.H.A. structure, with each AMT represented by an Abteilung.

H.S.S.Pf und B d S.

S.S. Obersturmfuehrer und Wehrmachtbefehlshaber
"JUNGCLAUS".

Befehlshaber der SIPO und S.D. ~~A. 600, 922~~

[S.S. Oberfuehrer CANARIS] (a nephew of the former
ABWEHR CHIEF) pp. 601, 261

ABT 1 Personnel and Administration

Obersturmfuehrer LINKE

ABT 2 Cashier and JEWISH Measures

Representative not known

ABT 3 Local Intelligence

Sturmabannfuehrer HUNITZ

ABT 4 SIPO

Sturmabannfuehrer STRAUB

RECORDED

5 MAY 1955

ABT 5 KRIPO

Hauptsturmfuehrer und Kriminalrat REIMER

ABT 6 "AUSLAND"

Hauptsturmfuehrer LAWRENCE

ABT 7 Research

Unknown

Copied at Camp 020

3.11.44.

HB.

47

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AG of S, G-2
APO 230

26th October, 1944.

SUBJECT: Alfred NAUJOCKS.

To: AG of S, G-2, Twelfth Army Group, APO 655. Att: Chief, CIB.

1. Subject was apprehended on 19th October by forward elements of 102nd. Cavalry Recon. Gp., when crossing our lines about 4 kilometers north of Wirtzfeld, Belgium. Subject was considered an espionage suspect by this forward unit, but further investigation revealed that he had surrendered freely to the first troops he encountered.
2. Subject was interrogated at Corps level but refused to divulge much information of true significance. He was transferred to First Army Interrogation Centre the afternoon of 22nd. October, where he progressively volunteered more information on each interrogation.
3. The information received from Subject was carefully checked against the records available in this office, and upon completion of the full interrogation, this date, it is believed that Subject's statement is factual.
4. Enclosed herewith are two reports on Subject, in duplicate, prepared at the First Army Interrogation Centre, dated 23rd. and 26th October, as well as the case history, dated 20th October, submitted by C.I.C. Detachment, V Corps.
5. Subject is being transferred to the Twelfth Army Group Interrogation Centre in accordance with telephonic instructions this date.

B.A. DICKSON.
Colonel, GSC.
AG of S, G-2.

3 Incls.

- 1 - MIC rpt. 23 Oct, (in dupl).
- 2 - MIC rpt. 26 Oct, (in dupl).
- 3 - CIC Case History, 20 Oct.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Copied Camp 020
3.11.44.
/EB.

48

19B

C O P Y.MOST SECRET.

Station ...: SCI Liaison Officer.
First U.S. Army.

Report No.: 34100

Reference ..: Report No. 3478

Report Date.: 28 October 1944.

Source.: Interrogation.

Information Date. .:

Sub-Source.: A.C. of S., G-2,
First U.S. Army.

Date Info. Received: 27 October 1944.

Evaluation.:

SUBJECT.: NAUJOCKS, Alfred, alias BONSEN, Alfred.

1. The following information is supplemental to the previous report, No. 3478.

Box 3650. Supp. vol.

2. Subject heard something about a new infantry weapon, but does not know whether it belongs to the V series. This weapon is supposed to be a rocket, with a range of 3,000m. filled with liquid air. This weapon is supposed to cause tremendous casualties through cooling the air to extremely low temperatures. Subject believes that the Germans are reluctant to use this weapon because they fear that the Allies may retaliate by using gas. However, he is personally convinced that gas will be used by both sides before the end of hostilities. Subject does not know any other details about this weapon. He does not know whether it is in mass production, nor where it is being manufactured.

3. Subject believed it quite possible that the HJ will be used for partisan warfare. Other possible partisans will be SS and SA. Subject does not believe that the Hitler proclaimed VOLKENSTURM will ever be of any danger to the Allies. In order not to be exposed to any possible sabotage attempts by fanatical elements of the HJ, Subject suggested that we put all members on work camps. These camps should not be of a punitive character but organized for the benefit of the Allies, and while the youth worked for the Allies, at the same time they would be "cleansed" of Nazi ideas. This cleansing process could best be obtained by lectures in history, principle of democracy and dangers of dictatorship and militarism.

4. Subject reported that the RSHA had a large sum of counterfeit pound notes made in 1939. The notes were hardly distinguishable from genuine ones. The initial plan was to drop these notes by plane over England in order to create inflation. This intention was never carried out and Subject does not know whether the notes were ever used for another purpose or not.

United States

S E C R E T

Equals British MOST SECRET & SECRET.

Dist:

cy - Home Desk
cy - SCI, 12 US Army Group
cy - SCI Paris
cy - 103 SCI Unit
cy - A.C. of S., G-2 (supp. vol. already informed)

49

Im Oktober, 1944.

Sehr geehrter, lieber Herr Oberst!

Mehr als sechs Jahre sind jetzt seit unserer letzten Begegnung in den winterlichen Bergen Arosas vergangen. Die zwischen uns aufgerichteten Mauern vereitelten bisher alle meine Versuche, Ihnen ein Lebenszeichen zu geben.

Nun bietet sich eine Moeglichkeit, die ich mit Freuden ergreife. Ich wuensche von ganzen Herzen, dass dieses Schreiben Sie bei voller Gesundheit und frische erreichen moege. Sein Ueberbringer legt Ihnen meine Bitte vor, mir die Moeglichkeit einer Begegnung zu geben. Die Ereignisse sind ja so vorgeschritten, dass sich ein bedeutsamer Stoff einer Unterredung ergaebe. Es sind noch viele der alten Freunde hier, aber auch gewichtige neue stiesen hinzu. Die Durchfuehrung unserer Plaene stiess seinerzeit ja auf - wenn auch vorhergesehene - Hindernisse. Die Zeit scheint mir jedoch fuer die Verwircklichung neuer Plaene recht zu sein.

Der Tag, an dem ich Sie wiedersehen und sprechen koennte, waere fuer mich ein sehr gluecklicher.

Es gruesst Sie in alter Verehrung,
der Vater der Schlosskinder.

Copied at Camp 020

3.11.44

HB.



COPY

SECRET

19B

den 19.10.44.

Mein Name lautet auf den Pass Alfred BONSEN. Ich bemerke, dass dieser Pass falsch ist. Ich habe jedoch meinen politischen Freunden, die bereits im Konzentrationslager eingesperrt gewesen sind, auf mein Ehrenwort versprochen meinen Namen nicht eher bekannt zu geben als ich selbst die Ueberzeugung habe, dass zuecklaefig ihr Leben durch die geheime Staatspolizei durch bekanntwerden meines Namens, gefaerdet ist.

Ich habe seit langer Zeit sehr gute Verbindung mit allen Personen, die ernsthaft in der Lage sind, fuehrend an der geistigen und politischen Umstellung vor allem in Oesterreich zu arbeiten. Es besteht vor allem in Wien eine sehr wichtige und gut fundierte Oppositionsgruppe durch einen sehr bekannten Professor der Hochschule, der schon vor der Besetzung des Sudetenlandes durch deutsche Truppen mit dem Oberst CHRISTI, der als einer der wenigen Aenglaender, die wirkliche Europakenntnisse haben bekannt ist, lebhaftue Fuehlung hatte und allmaehlich in laengerer Zeit ein vollkommenes Konzept fuer die politische Neubildung Oesterreichs und des Balkanraumes in Uebereinstimmung mit der Fuehrung Englands ausgearbeitet hat. Diese seine Gedanken wurden bekannt und er musste auf laengere Zeit mit einigen Freunden in ein Lager. Nach seinen letzten Ausfuehrungen ist der damalige Oberst CHRISTI heute der Leiter der Europa-Abteilung im Foreign Office in London. Ich habe dem Oberst CHRISTI eine geheime Botschaft muendlich zu ueberbringen, die die von sehr weitragender politischer Bedeutung ist, gerade so wichtig wie draengend in Anbetracht der Tatsache, dass die Russen kurz vor Budapest stehen. Ich habe von ihm einen handschriftlichen Brief mit, der durch ein bereits damals aus gemachtes Kennwort dem Oberst CHRISTI beweist, von wem ich komme. Des weiteren soll ich eine Funkverbindung zwischen ihm und dem Professor X herstellen lassen. Die Unterlage fuer den Verkehr habe ich in meinem Notizbuch vermerkt. Ich habe die Absicht, von der britischen Botschaft in Brussel bzw. durch den S. Service durch Draht oder Funk die Zusammenkunft vereinbaren zu lassen.

Der Oppositionsgruppe in Wien hat sich einen Teil der Parteiopposition angegliedert mit deren Hilfe ich einen Ausweis der Sicherheitspolizei erhielt, der einen Auftrag enthielt, nach welchem ich mich in das Gebiet Eupen zu begeben haette und saemtliche Dienststellen angewiesen wurden mir dabei Hilfe zu leisten.

Am Montag, den 16.10.44. habe ich dann Wien verlassen und bin mit meinem Auto am 17. mittgs in Gnuend angekommen. Ich habe mich dann dort erkundigt, wer mir die beste Auskunft ueber die Frontlage geben koennte und wurde an einen Gefechtsbunker in Hollerath verwiesen.

Hier wurde ich durch einen Offizier angewiesen mich am heutigen Morgen um 9 Uhr bei einem anderen Bunker westlich Hellenthal zu melden, nachdem er mit dem Offizier telephonisch den Auftrag erteilt hatte, und festgelegt hatte.

Ich bin dann heute morgen um 9 Uhr dort gewesen und wurde durch einen deutschen Spaehtrupp bis auf circa 1,5 bis 2 kilometer an die Strasse Wahlerscheidt - Elsenborn gebracht worden.

Hier stiess ich auf amerikanische Soldaten, die mich in Empfang nahmen.

(signed) Alfred BONSEN.

Copied at Camp 020

3.11.44.

HE.

ORIGINAL PAPERS
BELONGING

TO

NAUJOEKS .

G.R.

TOP SECRET

R.B.

NAUJOCKS.

Herewith some original papers which
please file away in an envelope. Copies have already
been pa.'d to file and folder.

S.H. Noakes

S.H. Noakes,
Captain.

B.1.b/PF.600.485
25.11.44.

26 NOV 1944

C O P YBIB/ *W. Lohndorff* To keepStation: SCI Liaison Officer
First US ArmyReport Date 24 October 1944 *the con office*

Reference:

Report No.: 3187 *W. Lohndorff*

Source: Interrogation

Information Date: 1931-1944 *one in RSHA*

Sub-Source: MII Interrogation

Date Info. Received 23 Oct. 1944 *2/11*

Evaluation: B-1

SECRET

SUBJECT: NAUSOCKS, Alfred, alias BONSEN, Alfred

1. The attached report is based on an interrogation of Subject, NAUSOCKS, Alfred, alias BONSEN, Alfred, made this date. Particular attention is called to the fact that this in no way constitutes a complete report, but is merely a summary and condensation of the important facts as claimed by Subject. This case is considered highly important; and if Subject is found to be sincere and as presented, he will be a valuable source of both information and of actual activity in the Austria Underground work. Attention is particularly called to that part concerning the clandestine radio.

2. Subject claims to be emissary for a resistance group in Austria. This group consists of intellectuals, certain members of the SS and Party who are actually in opposition to the present government, and Communist groups. The main aim of this resistance group is to establish contact with the British government in order to prevent the Russians from installing a Communist state in Austria.

3. Subject joined the SS in 1931. In 1934 he was appointed to the P.I. (political information) branch of the party. At the end of 1934 Subject started to work at the SD in BERLIN. The year 1940 he had attained the rank of STURMBANFUEHRER (major). In the course of the year Subject had a violent quarrel with HEYDRICH. The latter accused Subject of accepting a bribe; when Subject refused to obey an order for execution of certain personalities he was degraded and sent to the Waffen SS.

4. Subject was in the Waffen SS in the LEIBSTANDARTE ADOLF HITLER, and fought in Russia for a while. In 1941 he got the jaundice and also stomach ulcers. He went to a hospital until he was discharged from the Waffen SS in 1942.

5. In 1942 Subject got a position with the MILITARVERWALTUNG (military government) in BRUSSELS. He was in charge of supervision of black market activities in Belgium. He stayed in this position until 1 September 1944, when BRUSSELS was evacuated by the Germans. The name of his office was: WIRTSCHAFTLICHER FAHDUNGSDIENST (economical investigation service).

- 2 -

6. Subject left VIENNA on 16 October with the mission to establish contact with Col. CHRISTIE of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In order to make it possible to carry out this mission, Subject was given a pass (see Annex I) which would enable him to pass through the German lines.

7. Subject claims that the resistance group has worked out the following plan for direct communication with Col. CHRISTIE: Starting 26 October the resistance group will wait for the code word KAPUZINER to be mentioned during the daily news broadcast in German at 2000 hours from LONDON. After the word KAPUZINER the frequency must be mentioned. 90 minutes later England will broadcast on the announced frequency with the call name ODP. The Austrian station will broadcast at the following frequencies: Day 9220, Night 6310 and 6450. The call name will be KFN. The transmitter to be used is supposed to be the SD transmitter in VIENNA. Messages will be transmitted in a secret code. The key is in possession of Subject. He was not yet questioned on this point.

8. If communications as proposed above cannot be established Subject has an alternative. He claims that by mentioning the name of GEHEIMRAT VON MARSCHALL of the German foreign minister, any German legation will allow him to send messages via diplomatic channels. One member of the organisation is supposed to be working in VON MARSCHALL's department. VON MARSCHALL himself is not connected in any way with the organisation.

9. Col. CHRISTIE is supposed to be connected with the European branch of the Foreign Office in LONDON. In the summer of 1938 he was an aid to Lord Ranciman during his mission to MUNICH. Said Col. CHRISTIE is supposed to have met Prof. HEINRICH in the winter of 1937-38 in AROSA, Switzerland. Subject claims that already at that time Prof. HEINRICH decided to work out a system to contact Col. CHRISTIE when the opportunity had come. The countersign to be used for initial contact was the following: "VATER DER SCHLOSSKINDER". Subject has a letter in his possession for Col. CHRISTIE which is signed this very way.

10. Subject claims to know the exact location of the Belgian king, who is supposed to stay in St. GILDEN, WOLFGANGSEE, Austria. Prof. BOROKEWITSCH, member of the resistance group is supposed to be a personal friend of the king's wife. Subject believes that BOROKEWITSCH may also be able to relay messages to and from the king of the Belgians.

11. Subject claims that an extensive black market exists in American dollars. The price is 200 marks per dollar.

12. Subject suggests the following procedure for propaganda to Germany: one station broadcasting all day long in German giving political and military news, music, and warning civilians of impending air raids. He claims that by giving air raid warnings in advance everybody will listen to the station for their own protection.

ANNEX I

Copy of pass given Subject to enable him to pass German lines.

TOP SECRET

Alfred NAUJACKS has to carry out a mission for the REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT. This mission is top secret. His assignment has to be carried out in the area ROETGENEUPEN. It is requested that all German civil and military authorities protect and assist NAUJACKS while carrying out his mission.

Signed: SS OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER
(name not legible)

- 3 -

13. COMMENTS

1. Subject is extremely anxious to cooperate in any possible way with the Allies.

2. The particulars contained herein have already been sent to LONDON via SLU.

3. It is recommended that he be immediately flown back to the United Kingdom and processed at Camp 020.

Dist:

- cy - A.C. of S., G-2 (CI), First US Army (already informed)
- cy - SCI Unit, 12 US Army Group (2 copies)
- cy - SCI, Paris
- cy - Home Desk
- cy - 103 SCI Unit

SECRET

Telephone Nos.
 REGENT 6050.
 WHITEHALL 6789.

BOX No. 500,
 PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
 LONDON, S.W.1.

*P4 File
 Long File*

18a

MEMORANDUM

4th November 1944.

To: B.I.B., Mr. H.P. Milmo.NAUJOCKS, Alfred

I have to advise you that
 NAUJOCKS was taken over from the
 Oxford City Police on 3.11.44.

Herewith list of property.
 Details of intelligence papers are
 being sent separately.

[Signature]

 Lt.-Col.

Encl: Property list in duplicate

1.2/1.4/Camp 02 0
 MH

6 NOV 1944

*NA
 6.11.44*

NAUJOCKS, Alfred

Arrived Camp 020 3.11.44. - Taken
over from the Oxford City Police.

RECESS 42

189

REMARKS

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

In Deed Box

CASH: Nil.FOREIGN CURRENCY:1 red and black leather wallet containing a black
leather wallet, and the following notes:-

19,805 Belgian francs

259 German marks

5 U.S.A. dollars

1 white metal wrist and stop watch combined, with
leather wrist strap

1 odd cuff link

1 gold metal penknife with gold metal chain attached

2 copies ALIENS ORDER, 1920 (Form I.B.31) issued
at Bristol.

In Deed Box

In Deed Box

In Filing Cabinet

DOSSIER: (for details see list attached)

In Cellar

BLACK KITBAG, marked 'NAUJOCKS - 1' containing:-

1 grey overcoat

1 fawn raincoat and belt

1 pr. brown ski boots and laces

1 mauve cotton shirt with collar attached, initials
"A.N."

1 pr. metal cuff links

1 pr. brown kid gloves

1 pr. grey woollen socks

1 brown felt hat

1 pr. long woollen pants

1 long-sleeved woollen vest

1 grey striped suit marked JUNKER, Berlin (jacket
and trousers)

1 elastic belt

1 envelope containing:-

1 red silk scarf

1 box containing:-

1 pr. imitation pearl cuff links

2 metal buttons

2 studs

1 fountain pen

1 comb

1 grey silk tie

1 piece wood

some toilet paper

1 soiled coloured handkerchief

1 light fawn skin case with metal disc ornament

1 pkt. CENTENAIRE cigarettes (10)

1 soiled handkerchief

1 piece chewing gum in white paper

1 cover "Evening Standard", dated 31.10.44.

- 1 -

NAG
6.11.44

- 2 -

NAUJOCKS, Alfred

REMARKS

In Cellar

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

BROWN CANVAS HOLDALL (marked 888) marked 'NAUJOCKS - 2'

containing:-

- 4 coloured cotton shirts with collars attached
- 4 coloured cotton shirts with 7 collars to match
- 4 coloured ties
- 8 prs. socks
- 2 prs. black leather shoes
- 1 pr. black leather slippers
- 1 roll white toilet paper
- 1 pr. dark blue elastic braces
- 6 handkerchiefs
- 1 face flannel
- 1 grey overcoat belt
- 1 white linen Russian jacket
- 6 prs. coloured cotton shorts
- 1 brown leather belt with metal buckle
- 1 grey woollen sweater
- 1 towel
- 1 pr. white cotton pyjama trousers
- 4 soiled vests
- 1 grey suit (jacket and trousers)
- 1 pr. grey flannel trousers
- 1 pr. brown ski trousers
- 1 dark blue serge suit (jacket and trousers)
- 1 brown sports jacket
- 1 linen bag containing:-
 - 1 nail brush
 - 1 safety razor and blade
 - 1 tube shaving cream
 - 1 tube dental cream
 - 2 small pieces aiza
 - 1 shaving brush
 - 2 tooth brushes
 - 1 tube glycerine
 - 1 empty tube dental cream
 - 1 face flannel
 - 1 tablet SUNLIGHT soap
 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stick shaving soap
- 1 small leather case containing:-
 - 1 pr. nail clippers
 - 1 nail file
 - 2 manicure instruments
- 1 handkerchief containing 25 razor blades marked ROBUR

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Signature *W. A. C. C. C. C. C.*Signature *P. H. H. H. H.*

Camp 080

CPGK/MH

4.11.44.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

TOP SECRET

B.l.b. (Mr. E.B. Stamp).

RB PA 10B 979
PF 38/7. Y. Box 4962.

of S.I.S. rang me up yesterday in connection with the case of NAUJOCKS. It has been alleged that NAUJOCKS was responsible for the kidnapping of [Stephens] and [Best]. This is a point upon which you will obviously wish to interrogate him at some length at Camp 020, and S.I.S. are not unnaturally anxious that the information extracted from him should not be given a wide circulation. In fact, has suggested that these details should not be entered, if possible, in the main report, but should be sent in the shape of a separate report direct to him at Ryder Street. He actually asked for three copies of the report.

He also suggested that if you require expert advice on this aspect of NAUJOCKS's case, both could easily be made available.

A.D.B.
31.10.44.

T.A. Robertson.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Aug '99

[P.T.OVER]

(23893) Wt.51405/5529 300,000 2/43 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.698 J.5340

4 NOV 1944

CX. 12799/1523

74.

T Section V

From D.S.O. Hut 3

Following received bearing T00 241920Z
(Alp/YK 96 Mur/YK 91 TG 54)

1. Reference VAR/3219
2. Subject was arrested by 102 (S.C.II.) whilst crossing our lines 4 kilometres north of WARTYFELD, Belgium, on 19th October 1944.
3. Subject is not repeat not Prisoner of War
4. Suggest you please give us immediately the results of your investigation of facts already given you, especially concerning Colonel Christie. Suggest also that you reply to my paragraphs 11 and 12 as soon as possible.
5. We received subjects name in report of 15th September 1944, possibly from 2nd British Army as being Anti-Nazi. Request 103 S.C.I. forward all information available NAUJOCJI immediately via SLU.
6. Subject was head Wirtschaftlicher Fihdungsdienst in Brussels from 1942 until Allied arrival.

25.10.44.

12/10/44

NR 10
SECTION V
FROM D.S.O., HUT 3

TOPSEC "U"

Z Z Z Z TOO 231533Z/10

ALP/YK 93 MUR/YK 88 TG 51 WM 1 (FOR SIBERT)

- 1) ALFRED MAUJOCKS alias ALFRED DONSEN from Kiel at present in MIO.
- 2) Joined S.S. in 1931 transferred to PI in 1934, stayed with SD from 1934 to 1940 in Berlin. Fought with HEYDRICH and degraded and discharged from SD. As punishment was sent to Waffen SS. Spent 2 years in Army and discharged 1942.
- 3) 1942 got a job with Military Government in Brussels as head of Economic Department.
- 4) In June 1943 he tried to enlist ^{PF 11907,} MIKHAILOVICH's aid against TITO. Travelled much all over Europe.
- 5) Is connected with a certain Prof. HEINRICH from Vienna who contacted Colonel CHRISTIE of Lord RUNCIMAN's mission to Czechoslovakia. Contact made in Arosa, Switzerland in winter of 1937-38. CHRISTIE, so subject believes, is European head of Foreign Office. Discussion was over the possibility of a new Austria separate from Germany.
- 6) Leaders of this Movement are Prof. HEINRICH and Prof. Doctor OTTO SMANE. Keyman is Obersturmfuehrer GOETTSCH.
- 7) GOETTSCH is SD member and has many contacts. Claims that Austrian Underground transmitter will be the official SD transmitter in Vienna.
- 8) If something goes wrong with radio transmission, subject can contact any German Legation in a neutral country by using the name "GEHEIMRAT-VON-MAR-SCHALL". This latter is not member of Underground.
- 9) Subject wants to establish contact between England and Austrian Underground. Subject's main fear (group corrupt - correction to follow) is that Russia is so close that he wants help before a Communist state is established.
- 10) Claims that through GOETTSCH he is able to get any military information desired.
- 11) My comment:- He will be at Grillen here today. He will be flown back to United Kingdom immediately for O20 processing and then be returned through the lines or used in any other capacity if found it was O.K.
- 12) This is an important case and therefore request immediate decision. Will send more information later in the day.

TP at 22.29 23.10.44 RB

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 28.10.44. Name: MAUJOCKS Alfred
 Reference: Field Cable 23.10.44. File No.: PF. 600,485

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
<u>HEYDRICH</u>		Very well known as Reinhard HEYDRICH who was assassinated in Prague in 1942. Was head of the S.D.R.F.S.S. Very many traces. Was known also to LORENZ.
HEINRICH Prof.		? von HEINRICH member of the Abwehr at Hamburg. Works as adjutant to BESENREITER the chief of the post. Aged about 55, born at Vienna, height 1.65m., slight build, grey hair, brown eyes, sometimes wore a monocle SF. 52/France/5(6) page 99.
CHRISTIE Colonel		N.L.T. RB & CR.
RUNCIMAN Lord		N.T. RB & CR.
SMANE Prof. Dr. Otto		N.T. RB & CR.
<u>GOETTSCH Obersturmfuehrer</u>		Possibly identical with Studaf. Werner GOETTSCH, reported in a C.S.D.I.C. report of 28.8.44. to be a Kriminal-kommissar in the Gestapo attached to the SD. Said to have been one of the first to build up the SD. Belonged to Amt III/3, from which he was sent to command Blockstelle WIEN in 1938. At the beginning of 1939, with WANECK, GOETTSCH were known to be in BRATISLAVA nearly every day, being fetched by Untersturmfuehrer MOOR who took them to Vienna every evening. At the end of Feb. 1939, GOETTSCH was called for by RIBBENTROP who asked him about the situation in Czechoslovakia. As a result of this conference, GOETTSCH contacted KARMBIN and held a conference near BRATISLAVA between German SD personnel and members of the Slovak separatist movement. GOETTSCH and KRAUS represented the SD, KARMBIN acted as representative of the KPD, Standartenfuehrer WESENMEIER as RIBBENTROP's representative, and on the side of the Slovaks were MURGAS, KIRSCHBAUM, and SANOMACH. GOETTSCH returned to Berlin and came back with an invitation for Dr. TUKA to see GOERING. TUKA went at the end of Feb. 1939 and seemed satisfied with his meeting. 14/15.3.39. GOETTSCH returned to Berlin and 13.3.39. was settled as the date of the declaration of Slovak independence which would make the German march into Czechoslovakia possible. GOETTSCH was also responsible for the meeting of TISO and HITLER on 12.3.44. at which they managed to reach complete agreement. Dr. TISO returned from Berlin on the night 12/13.3.39. and reported to the leaders of the Slovak separatist movement. The Slovak Parliament was called together and Slovak independence was declared on 13.3.39. GOETTSCH and KRAUS, who had a large share in manoeuvring this plot, were called to see HITLER who had gone to BRNO and were introduced to him. GOETTSCH and WANECK returned to Vienna. MAUJOCKS went back to Berlin. KRAUS remained in Bratislava where he lived. In 1940 GOETTSCH fell ill from tuberculosis of the lung and was in a sanatorium until early in 1943. Said to have gone to the propaganda Ministry in 1943 with WANECK and ZEISCHKA. Described as 35-36 years old, height 1.70m., stern features, comes from Kiel. The

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
		NAUJOCKS mentioned here is an uncarded trace for Studaf. NAUJOKS of the SD, agent of Amt. III/3 degraded and shot in 1943. SF. 52/Balkans/1 cs.
MARSHALL Geheimrat von		N.T. RB Cannotid CR.
BOROKEWITSCH		N.T. RB & CR.
JRH/RB		